THE WEATHER.

Fair and somewhat colder Friday. Saturday fair; brisk northwest to west winds.

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WARRINER TELLS STARTLING STORY

Implicated Others in Wholesale Looting of Big Four Treasury.

A CHAIN OF EMBEZZLEMENTS

Treasurer Before Him Short in Accounts $24,000—Warriner Was Engaged to Conceal the Thefts. Blackmail Trial.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 3.—A chain of embezzlements involving three men, extending over many years and finally culminating in the almost wholesale looting of the Big Four railroad treasury, was the story told by Charles L. Warriner, defaulting local treasurer of the road, in his testimony today in the trial of Mrs. Jeanette Stewart Ford for blackmail.

Warriner represented himself as a man pouring out gold with both hands and in ever-increasing amounts to keep sealed the mouth of the woman, who through her infatuation for one of the accused embezzlers, E. S. Cooke, had learned the secret.

Frank Comstock, Warriner's predecessor as local treasurer, was declared to be the third man.

Calmly and in unruffled tones Warriner told his incredible story. When the court adjourned Warriner's examination was concluded.

According to the witness, when he assumed office as local treasurer in 1902 he learned that Cook was short in his accounts $24,000.

He also learned that his predecessor, Comstock, was short $10,500. He himself was a defaulter and to prevent his crime from being discovered he was engaged to conceal the thefts of the two former officials.

In the story of the gigantic theft there is one question which has never been definitely answered and the attorneys for the defense today made another futile effort to obtain its solution—"what became of the $643,000 which Warriner confessed to have stolen?"

The witness declared that he had paid approximately $168,000 in black mail and that $32,000 had been stolen by others than himself.

The remainder of $442,000 is explained by him as having been lost in speculation.

Although he knew exactly the amount embezzled and the approximate amount of "hush money" paid, to all questions as to his investments he replied that he could not remember how much money he had put into any particular enterprise.

A lurid light was thrown on the strange tale when the letters of Cooke to Mrs. Ford were read to the court.

In the letter Cooke wrote that "O. H." was threatening to expose him if he did not abandon Mrs. Ford. Warriner stated that "O. H." stood for "old hag" and it was the name Cooke used for his wife in communications with Mrs. Ford. In another letter he advised Mrs. Ford to have nothing to do with other men "unless there is big money in it."

The judge would only permit excerpts of the letters to be read on account of the expressions with which they abounded.

During the reading of the letters Mrs. Ford endeavored to conceal her face and wept bitterly.

One of the most startling developments in the case came at the afternoon session of the court when Warriner, under rigid questioning, admitted that he had handled funds placed with him for the payment of rebates; that he paid out comparatively large sums in rebates and that the simple auditing of his accounts at any time would have disclosed his shortage to the company.

After testifying that Auditor P. A. Hewitt had checked over his accounts Warriner was asked by Attorney Thorndyke of the defense:

"Then how did it come that he never discovered this great shortage of yours?"

"That's for Hewitt to explain," was the complacent answer of the witness.

Says Warriner Has Lost Mind.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—"I believe Warriner must have been out of his mind when he said I had received more than $100,000 from him not to expose his shortage," said E. S. Cooke. "I never knew that Warriner was short until I read about it in the newspapers. My record is clean. I was chief clerk under Warriner and my books show that I do not owe the Big Four railroad a dollar."

VIRGINIA JURIST PASSES

Judge Garnett, Prominent and Wealthy Victim of Blood Poisoning.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 3.—Judge G. L. Garnett, a prominent and wealthy Virginian, died early today at his home in Mathews county, where he owned a magnificent estate. The immediate cause of death was blood poisoning following the accidental cutting of his finger a week ago. He represented the county of Mathews in the last Virginia constitutional convention and was a jurist of note. He never fully recovered from injuries sustained in a street car accident in Norfolk, several months ago. He was 67 years old.

Remember, the Rural Building & Loan Association opens its 13th series Saturday, February 5th. fe 2-4t.

DESPERATE ACT OF STUDENT

Persian Kills Baltimore Woman Then Takes His Own Life—Both of University of Maryland—Letters Tell of Love.

Baltimore, Feb. 3.—Leaving behind him two rather rambling and incoherent letters, Elijah Baba Badal, a Persian, 31 years old, student at the University of Maryland, school of medicine, this afternoon shot and instantly killed Miss Marie Lewsen, 24 years old, of Portland, Me., a student of dentistry at the same institution, and then shot himself dying shortly afterward.

The letters which were enclosed in an envelope addressed to the suicide's brother, N. E. Badal, 1717 West Ninth street, Des Moines, Iowa, were found in an inner pocket of Badal's clothing. One of them bore date of January 19th, and the other that of January 25th. They told of Badal's love for Miss Lewsen and his belief that she reciprocated it fully until her mind was poisoned against the Persian by a boarding house mistress, who came between them the letters state.

The tragedy occurred at a boarding house in West Fayette street just after the pair had finished their midday luncheon. Badal formerly attended the Harvard Medical school and Miss Lewsen at one time was a studen at a dental school in Chicago.

Conflicting stories regarding the relations of the couple to each other were set afloat. Badal became enamored of her, friends of the slain woman say, but she resented his attentions, although it is said their relations were outwardly pleasant until today when at breakfast and lunch a marked coolness was observed in their manner towards each other.

Some time after the shooting the police found a letter written by Badal telling of his intention to commit the deed. He declared that he had loved the woman and that she loved him and encouraged him to continue his attention. Then suddenly she apparently turned against him and without giving him any reason refused to have anything more to do with him. Badal wrote that he carried the revolver for some time, intending to slay her, but he could never summon the nerve to do it. A close girl friend of the slain woman said this evening that Badal was deeply in love with Miss Lewsen, but that she did not care for him at all and often made light of him. Badal spoke imperfect English, which amused Miss Lewsen who, it was said, used to anger the man by laughing at his efforts to talk English fluently.

Fellow students of Badal knew little about him save that he was of a serious disposition and very religious It was understood that he came from Persia to get an education in this country that would fit him to return to his native land as a medical missionary. He was such a devout Christian, it is said, that his zeal approached fanaticism.

MONUMENT TO WM. GOEBEL.

Unveiled Over Grave of Former Executive—No Partisan Strife.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 3.—The unveiling of a marble and bronze monument above his grave in the State cemetery here today was the feature of the observance of the tenth anniversary of the death of William Goebel, the central figure in one of the more exciting chapters in the latter days of Kentucky's history.

Coincident with the statue unveiling, Arthur Goebel, his brother, who spent his life in attempting to bring the persons guilty of his brother's assassination to justice, and who died just after his work had come to naught, was buried beside his brothter.

If there was any evidences of partisan strife connected with the Goebel troubles, present during the ceremonies, which was attended by the legislature in a body, they went unobserved. A large gathering filled the space around the monument. Former Governor J. C. W. Beckham, who as lieutenant governor succeeded to the executive chair at William Goebel's death, acted as master of ceremonies.

NAVAL COMMITTEE SPLIT

On Account of Reported Intent to Discipline Officers.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Secretary of the Navy Meyer, whose reorganization plans are now being investigated by the House Committee on Naval Affairs, has caused a split in the committee because of the Secretary's reported intent to discipline Rear Admiral Capps, chief constructor, and Rear Admiral Rogers, paymaster general, on account of their testimony unfavorable to the reorganization plan, made it known today that he thinks the committee has no just cause for division on the subject.

Mr. Meyer is of the opinion that it is for him to consider whether certain bureau chiefs are capable of doing justice to his plan in order that it may be thoroughly tested. He holds that the right of the committee to summon any member of the Navy Department and to question him is fully recognized But he believes that he as head of the Navy department, has authority to determine whether his bureau chiefs, "not because they have appeared before the committee, but because they have shown themselves out of sympathy with his plan of reorganization" should continue in charge of the working out of the plan.

He has not been to Congress to ask it to endorse his plan, his intention having been to wait until it had been in force for a year.

The public is cordially invited to attend the Sorosis tea at The Orton Friday afternoon and evening fb 32t

DEMOCRATS ANGRY AT RAPID ACTION

Republicans "Railroaded" Ship Subsidy Bill Through Committee.

PREPARE FOR WARM FIGHT

Voted on the Bill When Democrats Were Absent—Mr. Humphrey Called Down—One of Taft's Measures.

Washington, Feb. 3.—After a short but torrid hearing replete with personal dispute and acrimonious utterances, followed by an executive session of an hour also filled with dissension, the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries today by a vote of ten to seven, voted to report favorably to the House the administration bill on ship subsidy as reported by Representative Humphrey, of Washington.

Ten Republicans voted in favor of the bill and five Democrats and two Republicans voted against it. The two "bolting" Republicans were Wilson, of Illinois, and Swasey, of Maine. Representative Hobson, of Alabama, reported to be for the bill, and Maynard, of Virginia, against it, both Democrats, were absent.

The Democratic members of the committee were greatly wrought up over what they characterized the "railroading" of the measure without consideration or opportunity to amend it, and tonight they held a meeting in the room of Representative Champ Clark, the minority leader, to map out the future party course against the bill. It is expected that the measure will meet with most stubborn opposition when it reaches the House and that one of the hottest fights of the session will then be precipitated.

Representative Spight, of Mississippi, ranking Democratic member of the committee, will file a minority report against the bill. Mr. Spight declared with vigor that Representative Humphrey and his Republican associates in rushing the ship subsidy bill through the committee today, had broken faith with the Democrats and had taken unwarranted action.

Mr. Spight said Chairman Green, of the committee, had assured him only yesterday that no vote would be taken at the meeting today and that the minority and those opposed to ship subsidy would be given an ample opportunity to be heard before a final vote was taken. Mr. Green informed Mr. Spight after today's meeting that he did not make any promises for Mr. Humphrey and could not prevent the latter bringing his bill to a vote.

Mr. Humphrey declared that ample consideration had been given to the bill and if it were delayed longer that a measure to take its place would be reported in the Senate. In reply to this the Democrats stated that the bill had been given no consideration whatever by anybody and that it had not even been read in committee.

Today's hearing was the first given on the subject and the opposition to the bill pointed out that those heard today were in favor of ship subsidy, but were opposed to parts of the Humphrey bill. The Democrats desired to offer several amendments and Representatives Sulzer, Clark, of Florida, and Kusterman, had notified the committee that they desired hearings on their own ship subsidy bills. The action today was a surprise to them as well as to the minority of the committee.

"The action of the Republicans today is an outrage," declared Representative Alexander, of the committee, who opposed the bill. "We were given no chance to consider the bill or to be heard upon it. In the face of direct promises, they have 'railroaded' this bill through. It is an insult to the minority of the committee, to the House itself and to the country at large."

The executive session of the committee was characterized by tense feeling. The Democrats endeavored to secure an adjournment and to amend the bill, but were voted down. An amendment was offered striking out the subsidy sections of the bill but it was lost.

In answer to the impassioned appeals of the Democrats, Representative Humphrey turned a deaf ear, answering that immediate action on the bill was imperative. When the final vote was taken it was shown that Representative Humphrey had figured correctly on a safe majority for his measure.

The open hearing given today to the Merchants' Association of New York resulted in a hot row between Mr. Humphrey and Attorney James H. Dougherty, representing the association, immediately following which Mr. Humphrey moved that the committee go into executive session and consider the bill without hearing further evidence.

Eyes tested, glasses fitted expertly, carefully and satisfactorily without any trouble, without any delay, without any cost to you. All eye sufferers can learn the true state of affairs by consulting the expert optician, Dr. Vineberg, Masonic Temple. Spectacles and eye glasses correctly fitted to your eyes for $1.00 and up. **

THE CLOSING PLEA FOR THE COOPERS

Fate of Carmack's Slayers Rests With Tennessee Supreme Court.

ASKING FOR A NEW TRIAL

Not One Chance for Coopers in Case of Adverse Decision—Gen Wright Surprises the State in His Argument.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 3.—Whether Colonel Duncan B. and Robin Cooper must serve 20 years for the slaying of former United States Senator E. W. Carmack, or get a new trial, now rests with the Supreme Court of Tennessee.

The arguments on the motion for a re-hearing was concluded today. "There is not one hope for the Coopers in case of an adverse decision," said Governor M. R. Patterson, who is their close friend.

General Luke E. Wright, former Secretary of War, closed the argument for the defense.

"I am not here in the capacity of a paid attorney", he said with much feeling as he concluded. "I am here because I have known, loved and respected the man who has been made the principal in this case and because I love his son. I am here because this man and this boy have been wrongfully pointed out to the world as cold-blooded murders. I am here because I believe in my heart that a most cruel injustice has been done Colonel Cooper and his son Robin.

"I am not here to denounce Senator Carmack. I admired him as a great statesman and a great editor. I believe in the old adage 'speak only good of the dead.'

"I believe your honors, in all charity, that the talented Carmack deliberately set in motion the chain of events which ended in his own untimely death. And I believe that even his own legion of friends no more regret this tragic end than do the two men I represent."

General Wright furnished a surprise to the State when he said: "The trial judge limited the right of self defense. He told the jury if the Coopers went across the street to talk to Carmack, because Carmack resented the talk, that they would kill him, (the Coopers) cannot plead self defense. Now we contend that the Coopers had a right to go over to make a legal demand upon Carmack, even if they were armed and were determined to kill him if they found it necessary because he resented their demand, and put them in jeopardy."

When Gen. Wright concluded court adjourned. It will probably be several weeks before the decision is handed down.

RELIGIOUS MANIAC IN COURT.

Negro Sanctificationist Takes Charge of Affairs Before Mayor.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb. 3.—Last night at the "Holy Temple," a Sanctificationist church in the outskirts of the city, Rev. Raeford Hallman, a preacher of the denomination, appeared in meeting and insisted on taking charge of the pulpit with the result that officers were sent for and he was locked up for disturbing religious worship. Today in the Mayor's court when brought out, the old man was still prepossessed with the speret" and insisted on a regular harangue with the result that after officers tried to quiet him, the county physician was sent for and he was declared a religious maniac. He was recommitted to jail to await admission to the hospital for the colored insane at Goldsboro.

OUTLINES.

Mrs. Gould Brokaw was yesterday granted a decree of separation from her millionaire husband by the New York Supreme court on the grounds of desertion, with alimony of $15,000 a year——The argument on the motion for a new trial for the Coopers was concluded yesterday and their fate rests with the Supreme court of Tennessee——A Persian student of the University of Maryland, killed a woman student from Maine in Baltimore yesterday and then took his own life——The action of Republicans in "railroading" the ship subsidy bill through committee, caused some feeling among the absent Democratic members of the committee and they have detrmined to fight the measure on the floor of the House——Charles J. Warriner, defaulting treasurer of the Big Four railroad, told a startling story on the witness tand yesterday, implicating two others in the robbery——The tariff dispute between the United States and Germany has been settled——New York markets: Money on call easy 2 1-4 to 2 3-4, uling rate and closing bid 2 1-2, offered at 2 3-4; flour was dull and lower to effect sales; wheat spot easy No. 2 red 1.30 nominal elevator domestic and f. o. b. afloat; corn spot easy, 72 1-2 elevator domestic, 73 delivered and 71 f. o. b. afloat; oats quiet, mixed nominal; rosin and turpentine quiet; spot cotton closed quiet 5 points decline, middling uplands 14.75, middling gulf 15.00.

Attend the silver tea given by Sorosis at The Orton Friday. feb-3-2t.

MRS. BROKAW WINS SEPARATION SUIT

Decided Against Millionaire Husband On Grounds of Desertion.

ALIMONY FIXED AT $15,000

Decision Says Brokaw's Conduct Rendered Him Unsafe to Live With —Closing Chapter of Sensational Trial.

New York, Feb. 3.—The plaintiff is entitled to a decree of separation on the ground of Mr. Brokaw's conduct, rendering it unsafe and improper to live with him, and because of the act of abandonment and separation by Mr. Brokaw in December, 1908.

"Considering the status in the life of the parties and the circumstances of the separation, the court fixes the alimony to be paid Mrs. Brokaw by Mr. Brokaw at $15,000 a year, payable in equal monthly instalments of $1,250 a month."

This in brief is the decision handed down by Justice Putnam, in the Supreme Court, at Mineola today in granting separation on the ground of desertion to Mrs. Mary Blair Brokaw from her husband, W. Gould Brokaw, a millionaire.

The Brokaw trial was one of the longest and most sensational in the history of separation suits in the State courts.

Mrs. Brokaw asked a separation and $2,500 a month alimony. She charged cruelty and abandonment and for days occupied the witness stand telling in detail how, as she alleged, she had been spied upon by servants at Mr. Brokaw's direction while she was staying in the Brokaw residence at Great Neck, L. I., and Mr. Brokaw was at his hunting lodge in High Point, N. C. Her husband had neglected her and slighted her, she claimed, and finally abandoned her.

She attributed his conduct to unreasoning and unjustifiable jealousy and bad temper.

On cross-examination Mr. Brokaw's counsel tried to show that her husband's jealousy was justified. She was asked about a house party and other social happenings at Great Neck, and telegrams from the absent husband were produced demanding to know if such and such a man had been entertained with Mrs. Brokaw's woman friends on these occasions. Mrs. Brokaw persistently denied that she had ever carried on flirtation or in any way given her husband cause for jealousy.

The telegrams and letters from Brokaw to his wife and from Brokaw to the Great Neck employes read into the evidence enlivened the trial.

In one letter to his wife Brokaw said: "You promised to see no man while I am away. You know what I told you about kissing the doctor. If he attempts to kiss you tell him that you do not kiss any one but your husband. I will know if you do, and if you kiss any one I will not want to kiss you again."

Mr. Brokaw's ordeal in the witness chair also was a long one. He denied that he frequently drank to excess in the first year of their married life, laid upon Mrs. Brokaw the brunt of the blame for the many dissensions in the family and refuted charges that his conduct had forced his wife to lock herself in her rooms and that he had forcibly entered her apartments against her will to resume quarrels with her.

Mr. Brokaw submitted a statement that he was worth only about $1,500,000 and that an award of $20,000 a year alimony would be excessive.

Justice Putnam, in his decision today, after stating the possible grounds upon which a separation might be granted, reviews at length the evidence presented.

"The investigation of the marital differences has been full and exhaustive," said the court.

"The proofs disclosed an increasing incompatibility, intensified by nervous irritation on the part of Mr. Brokaw. He is shown, however, to have provided liberally for his wife and especially solicitous for her welfare.

"Mr. Brokaw's tendency to jealousy was early manifested and is admitted by his friends. And as distrust toward one side leads to counter distrust, recriminations followed in which Mrs. Brokaw some times showed suspicion toward her husband. These recriminations developed into bitter differences, followed, however, by mutual forgiveness and temporary reconciliation.

"In view of the charges made, it should be stated that the evidence does not show that the defendant was habitually intemperate. On the contrary, he appears to have moderated in that respect."

Justice Putnam said that in arriving at a decision he took into consideration as important evidence the agreement signed by Mr. and Mrs. Brokaw, following their marital troubles in 1908 and witnessed by several friends of the parties.

Sorosis will be glad to see you at the silver tea at The Orton Friday afternoon and evening. Feb-3-2t.

Remember, the Rural Building & Loan Association opens its 13th series Saturday, February 5th. fe 2-4t.

NEWS OF A DAY IN RALEIGH

Number of Charters Issued—Distribution of Extra School Apportionment—Editor Poe to Speak—Other Notes of Interest.

(Special Star Correspondent.)

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 3.—Charters were issued today for six new corporations, one being for The Kinston Carolina Railroad and Lumber Co. capital $35,000 for taking over the bankrupt estate of The Kinston Lumber Co. The incorporators are E. T. Lamb, general manager of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad; W. B. Roper, Matthias Manly and William Hayes.

The other new corporations are the Machinery Exchange, (Inc.), Fayetteville, capital $25,000 by J. G. Humphrey, C. L. Currie and D. S. McRae for machinery, lumber and mercantile business. Patten Packing Co., Calypso, Duplin county, capital $4,000 by W. F. Patten and others. The Griggs Mercantile Co., Ansonville, capital $50,000. The Surry Chair Co., Elkin, capital $25,000 by Josephine Bailey and others. The Carolina Building and Hardware Co., Aulander, capital $25,000.

Insurance Commissioner Young has gone to Burlington where tonight he delivers an address in connection with a special meeting and banquet by the local firemen. He goes from there to Charlotte on department business.

Rufus Y. McAden, a son-in-law of State Treasurer B. Lacy, today became the cashier of Farmer's & Merchant's Bank, Louisburg, giving up a position as bookkeeper in the Commercial National Bank, Raleigh.

Discussing the distribution of the second $100,000 recently made from the State treasury to aid in assuring four months public school in all the counties, a member of the department said that under the operation of the new condition imposed by the last legislature requiring that before counties can participate in this supplementary fund they must levy the constitutional limit of local taxation, and that as a result of this fully $106,286 will be raised extra in this way by the 66 counties participating that would not have been raised under the old conditions of apportionment.

"The Local Paper's Neglected Opportunity—Promoting Rural Development," will be the subject of an address by Editor Clarence H. Poe, of this city, before the National Editorial Association at New Orleans February 11th. Mr. Poe has also accepted an invitation to deliver an address before the students of the University of South Carolina Monday, February 7th. He will be on his way to Atlanta to attend the meeting called for the organization of the National Cotton Products Association to be held on Thursday of next week.

AFTER MOONSHINERS

Sheriff Watson and Revenue Agent Gave Chase in Automobile.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb. 3.—Moonshiner chasing in an automobile is a new sport introduced in Cumberland by the now famous Sheriff Watson, who has the destruction of more stills to his credit perhaps than any officer in North Carolina. Accompanied by Revenue Agent D. Downing in a big, swift machine, he went out Beaver Dam way yesterday afternoon and located a still on Peter's Creek Bay, just this side of the Bladen line, where a big 70-gallon distillery had just disappeared. It is stated, however, that 12 gallons of liquor were seized, about 506 gallons of beer with the other paraphernalia having been burned on the spot. Several fine hogs fattening in the swill were released in order that they might not be burned. The whiskey was sent to Raleigh for confiscation and sale. The code, employed by the moonshiners, was evidently swifter than the sheriffs automobile and the still was likely taken over into Bladen or some other county for future operation.

AGRICULTURAL BILL PASSES

Carrying Appropriations of $13,000,000. Action of the Senate.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The House today passed the Agricultural Appropriation Bill carrying appropriations aggregating nearly $13,500,000, being a net increase of over $400,000 over the appropriations for last year. This increase was chiefly for the Forest Service and was made necessary by the addition to the National forests of 26,528,430 acres.

The House began consideration of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, adjourning after being in session less than five hours.

The Senate devoted the greater part of the day to the consideration of the Postal Saving Bank bill, agreeing to several amendments. The Lodge food investigation resolution was reported from the Committee on Finance and the fact that it received so much more prompt attention than the resolution of Senator Elkins on the same subject, was interpreted by the West Virginian as a discrimination against him. He made a speech complaining seriously of the treatment and asserting that it was intended to protect the trusts and the tariff against the inquiry.

WINSTON BANKS COMBINE

Wachovia and Wachovia Loan and Trust Co.—Million Capital.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Feb. 3.—The Wachovia National Bank with a capital of $150,000 and the Wachovia Loan and Trust Company, with an authorized capital of $1,000,000, will be consolidated under the name of the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company following action taken at a joint meeting of the stockholders of the two institutions here today.

AGREE ON TARIFF WITH GERMANY

Concessions by Both Countries Settles Serious Situation.

MINIMUM RATE FOR BOTH

Raw Cotton From South Leads Importations Into Germany—Cattle and Dressed Meat not Included—Negotiations.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Concessions by both the United States and Germany have averted a threatened tariff war. Negotiations have been concluded between the two countries, which settle the question of minimum and maximum rates with the exception of the cattle and dressed meat issue which was elliminated from the present negotiations and which will be pursued hereafter in separate diplomatic representation.

The result of the negotiations agreed to today is to exchange American minimum rates for the entire and unqualified minimum list of Germany. The result is considered just and advantageous to both countires.

In the following statement issued at the State Department today the details of the final agreement are given: "A satisfactory settlement of the tariff negotiations with Germany, which have been going on for some months under the President's direction, has been reached. By the understanding arrived at there will be no tariff war and no interruption of the enormous commerce passing between the two countries. The magnitude of this business appears from the statement that in the calendar year just closed the direct interchange of commodities between Germany and the United States exceeded $409,000,000 and allowance being made for the Germany importations through other countries, the actual volume is probably in excess of $500,000,000.

"The products of the United States will be assured the fullest opportunity to participate in the constantly growing business of the German Empire. This will be done on a complete equality with the competing products of other countries.

"By the terms of the commercial agreement which has been in force since 1907, Germany extended to the United States the conventional or lowest rates on about 100 out of nearly 1,000 tariff numbers. These 100 numbers covered a large percentage in value of the actual imports from the United States, but nevertheless left the many important commodities of American manufacture at a disadvantage in competition with similar products from other countries.

"This agreement expires February 7. It was the earnest desire of the German government to reach a solution of the questions at issue so that the necessary legislation might be enacted to prevent any disturbance of existing commercial relations. The President fully reciprocated this sentiment.

"In consequence of the friendly disposition of both governments an agreement has been reached under which it will be possible for the German government with the co operation of the imperial Parliament to avoid any interruption of trade and at the same time to extend to the United States not only the rates at present enjoyed, but the entire remaining schedules of minimum rates now accorded other countries.

"The basis of the settlement is that Germany grants to the United States her full conventional tariff rates in return for the minimum tariff of the United States. This is an exchange of minimum for minimum. It places the United States on exactly the same terms as all other countries to which Germany grants conventional rates under her various commercial conventions of most-favored nation treaties.

"In the President's opinion the responsibilities devolved on him by the Payne-Aldrich Act require from all countries a grant to the United States of substantially their lowest tariff rates. It is a source of much gratification to the President that Germany finds it possible to extend to the United States her complete minimum schedules without reservation or qualification.

"The volume of business passing directly between the two countries is now $409,000,000 annually. It has grown to this amount from $251,000,000 in 1900."

The statement declares that the solution reached was in a large measure due to the friendly and conciliatory spirit of the German government.

"In return for the concession of her full conventional or lowest rates, Germany will be accorded the minimum tariff of the United States," the statement continues. "This puts Germany in the position of the most-favored nation in her tariff relations with the United States. The maximum tariff of the United States which as the basic tariff would otherwise apply after March 31st, will therefore, not go into effect, the minimum being granted in return for Germany's full minimum rates. The result is to give to Germany the same assurance under the United States tariff law that she has

secured by her treaties with other countries.

"In reaching a settlement some questions which had arisen regarding the administrative features of the Payne-Aldrich law and some misconceptions as to a possible unfavorable treatment of German imports into the United States have been dispelled to the satisfaction of the German government."

Raw cotton, valued at $91,045,000 leads the articles of importation into Germany from the United States according to German statistics, for the calendar year of 1908. Other articles of particular interest to the South imported into Germany from this country, during the period mentioned were oil cake, value $7,626,000; oleomargerine, $4,635,000; turpentine, $4,621,000 and cotton seed oil $3,225,000.

OLD "LAW BUILDING" SOLD.

Historic Pile In Raleigh Goes For a Song at Auction.

(News and Observer.)

There was no raising of the required bid of $500 on the old Law Building, which was sold yesterday by the Municipal Building Commission, and it was finally declared sold at that price, the name of the party who got it being withheld. There was talk later of some party being ready to raise the bid $50, but he has not yet materialized.

The sale took place at noon yesterday in front of the Law Building corner of Fayetteville and Davie streets, the auction sale being conducted by Mr. R. E. Prince, after Mr Albert L. Cox, secretary of the Building Commission had announced the terms, half cash and the balance in six months, with security and six per cent interest; the lowest bid to be accepted being stated to be $500, the building to be removed by the first of March.

There were about seventy-five people at the sale, and Auctioneer Prince started in by declaring "five hundred dollars is bid," and then "Who will give me $600?" There was no answer and after many calls he dropped to $550, then to $525 and finally to $510, but no voices were heard to say "yea," even though the time to move the building was extended to March tenth, and finally after a long pull: "All done. Sold at $500," was the announcement with the buyer's name not announced.

Next there was sold the brick kitchen building in the rear of the Law Building. The first bid was $10 and this climbed until $19 was reached, the sale being to Mr. J. C. Matthews, collector of the Raleigh Real Estate and Trust Company. The fencing around the lot was next sold, the top figures being $9.00, at which Mr. Richard H. Seawell bought. Later the trees on the lot, large and small, some twelve or fourteen were sold to Mr. Furman Betts for $6.00.

Contractor Carr, of Atlanta, who is to erect the new Municipal building and Auditorium is in the city, and will at an early date begin work preliminary to the erection of the building, the work to be started on the fifteenth of February and to be completed within twelve months.

BOLTON M. E. CHURCH.

Handsome New Building Formally Dedicated to Worship Sunday.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Bolton, N. C., Feb. 3.—The new Methodist church at this place was formally dedicated to the worship of God last Sunday afternoon. The service was attended by several hundred people who showed much interest in the various phases of the service. Rev. Mr. Sawyer, pastor of the church, presided, and practical and interesting addresses were made by Brooke G. Empie, Esq., and E. H. Cranmer, Esq., prominent members of the Wilmington and Southport bars, respectively. Mr. Cranmer had for his subject, "The Duties of a Sunday School Superintendent." He has had long experience as a Sunday School worker and made an especially able and interesting address. Mr. Empie's address was of a congratulatory nature. He commended the members of the congregation and all friends of the church upon the erection of such a handsome house of worship. The building will seat about 300 persons. The pews and interior of the building are of selected North Carolina pine. The exterior is also artistically finished and the building is a great credit to the enterprising congregation. Mr. A. T. Clark, of the Waccamaw Lumber Company, was one of the leaders in the movement for the new building and the handsome edifice was secured largely through his effort.

MURDER STIRS AUGUSTA

Police Unable to Find Clue to Assailant of Dr. Hickman.

Augusta, Ga., Feb. 3.—There is absolutely no clue to the murderer of Dr. C. W. Hickman, who was assassinated by a footpad in Summerville, the fashionable suburb of Augusta, last night.

Chief of Police Elliott, of this city, however, declares that he has recovered one article picked up from the route taken by the murderer which may guide him in his investigation. He declines to say what this article is. The total rewards for the capture of the murderer will foot up nearly $4,500.

The coroner's inquest threw no light on the matter. The bloodhounds failed last night to take the trail. Seven people taken into custody have proved that they could have had no connection with the affair. One other arrest has been made in Aiken, S. C., but this suspect has not yet been examined by the police. There is the most emphatic suppressed excitement. The entire community is exercised over the affair. The funeral will occur Friday afternoon.

HIS SON ILL.

Judge Oliver H. Allen Leaves Goldsboro for Chapel Hill.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Mount Olive, N. C., Feb. 3.—Judge Oliver H. Allen, of Kinston, who has been holding court in Wayne this week and last, adjourned court Wednesday and left Goldsboro for Chapel Hill to be present at the bedside of his son, who is quite sick there with pneumonia. His many friends in this section hope that young Mr. Allen will soon fully recover and be restored to good health again.

The ads will show you whether or not there's a chance today to buy that piece of furniture at your price.

COURT ENJOINS DR. HYDE.

From Taking Depositions in His Suit. Tells of Col. Swope.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 3.—The court's action abruptly closed a day of legal warfare in the Swope case when Judge Brumbach, of the Circuit Court, today enjoined attorneys representing Dr. B. C. Hyde and the persons against whom he has a damage suit for $600,000 from taking further depositions in the suits until the court has determined the legal status of the claims of each side. Attorneys for both sides claim the right of priority in taking depositions.

New facts regarding the life and habits of the late Colonel Thomas H. Swope were brought out when the deposition of S. W. Spangler, an office partner of the millionaire, was taken by Frank P. Walsh, representing Dr. Hyde. Mr. Spangler told of the visits of an unidentified woman to the office, and how she brought broth for Colonel Swope to eat. Mr. Swope refused to eat the broth, Mr. Spangler said.

"A short time before his death Colonel Swope told me he did not believe he had long to live," said Mr. Spangler. "It was son after he had quit drinking. He said he did not expect to live more than 90 days. I pressed him for a reason for his belief. He said an uncle of his drank for many years and when he quit his death followed soon."

BURYING MINE VICTIMS.

Funerals of 16 at Primero and 34 Funerals at Trinidad.

Primero, Colo., Feb. 3.—"Cause unknown" was the verdict reached this afternoon by the coroner's jury that investigated the explosion in the mine of the Colorado Fuel Company Monday afternoon that caused the death of at least 73 men.

No more bodies have been taken out since the 51st was found this morning, although 22 are believed to be in the mine.

Bodies of 16 more victims were sent to Trinidad tonight and will be buried there tomorrow. Half of this number had not been identified tonight.

Trinidad, Colo., Feb. 3.—Thirty-four funerals of Primero Mine victims were held here today. The bodies of 25 Austrian, Hungarian, Croatan and Italian victims were taken in heavy drays from the morgue to the church and thence to the Catholic cemetery east of the city. Bareheaded miners and women, many of the latter carrying babies in their arms, trudged through the snow at the side of the caskets.

The bodies of nine Japanese victims were buried this afternoon without religious ceremony. Tomorrow will be a repetition of the scenes of today, there being 16 bodies in the morgue here tonight.

SEVENTY-FIVE WERE KILLED.

Victims of Mexican Mine Horror—Were Mexicans and Japanese.

Laredo, Texas, Feb. 3.—Word reaching this city today from Las Esperanzas, Mexico, the scene of yesterday's mine explosion, indicates that the loss of life was practically as chronicled in the first reports of The Associated Press. The rescuers have explored all the workings of the mine situated in the No. 3 level and brought out the bodies of all victims.

Seventy-five persons lost their lives. All the victims are Japanese or Mexicans.

Many mine disasters have occurred in the district, the latest prior to yesterday's catastrophe happening two years ago in the Barroteran field.

In the explosion at the Barroteran mines 48 lives were lost. The natives are superstitious and dislike to work where death has previously reaped a large harvest.

To overcome a shortage in workers, large numbers of Japanese miners have been imported.

In Las Esperanzas the day was devoted to the burial of victims. An inquiry is said to have demonstrated that the explosion was caused by the ignition of gas by a spark from a miner's cigarette.

WHITNEY POWER CO.

Col. Henderson Expects a Sale at Early Date.

(News and Observer.)

Col. John S. Henderson, of Salisbury, who was in Raleigh to attend the meeting of the State Democratic Executive Committee, returned home yesterday afternoon. Asked as to the Whitney company, of which he and Mr. C. W. Smith are the receivers, Mr. Henderson said: "There is very little to say about the Whitney plant. The property is still in the hands of two receivers, and we are expecting an order of sale of all the property to be made by Judge Pritchard before a great while."

Work on the plant was begun in 1905, and it went into the hands of receivers in February, 1908. There have already been several millions of dollars expended at it. The plant is situated on the Yadkin, near the "narrows" and is very nearly finished. It will be the greatest power plant in the South.

When asked how prohibition worked in Salisbury, Mr. Henderson said that two men were fined $100 a piece on Tuesday for violating the law. "The law," said he, "is well enforced and public sentiment is in accord with it, even among those who opposed the measure."

ACCIDENT IN SEABOARD SHOP.

Explosion of Lime Vat Seriously Injured Two Workmen.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 3.—As the result of an explosion of a vat of lime at the shops of the Seaboard Air Line Railway in Portsmouth, today, Geo. Carsting and S. J. Pelzenger are now in Norfolk Protestant Hospital and will lose their eyesight should they not die.

The workmen were in the act of pouring a tub of water in the vat of lime to make a calcimine by a new process not before tried at the shops when the explosion occurred. They were knocked upward and backward for nearly 20 feet and were so bespattered with lime that they were unrecognizable as human beings when picked up. Their faces were plastered over with the burning mixture which had also been forced into their open eyes, mouths and nostrils. The condition is said to be hopeless.

VIOLENT DECLINE IN STOCKS.

Steel Broke to 78 Points, Lowest Since September 1st.

New York, Feb. 3.—The onslaughts of an aggressive bear party, together with gathering distrust of the industrial, business and political outlook, brought about violent declines on the New York exchange today with United States Steel holding the downward movement. In all, sales totalled 1,672,600 shares, with a fourth of this aggregate in steel shares, which early in the afternoon broke to 78, the lowest level reache since September 1st. The price today represented a break of three points from yesterday's closing point, of 4 1-2 from yesterday's high, of 13 1-4 points from January 3, when the high record of this year was touched, and of 17 1-8 from the price of October.

Chief interest centered in the decline of steel, but there was violent liquidation of nearly every stock in the list, carrying prices down from 6 to 8 points with sensational breaks between sales. Because of the nervousness market brokers cautioned their clients to remain within call reach today to put up additional margins if necessary and many whose accounts were on the "ragged edge" closed out, taking their loss rather than risk further declines.

The net price changes do not register the full effect on prices owing to the effective rally which occurred in the closing hour, when the bears bought freely to garner the day's handsome profits on the short side. At the low point which came early in the final hour, declines ran all the way to 8 points.

The violence of the movement and the volume of the market following so prolonged and extensive a decline as has occurred, caused the day to be regarded as a probable culmination of the decline with a reversal likely to follow.

The declines were violent, running to between 3 and 4 points in all of the active speculative stocks. United States Steel seemed to be the pivot of the market and when it fell to 78 during the noon hour the whole market took on an appearance of demoralization. At that time some of the notable losses were: Vulcan Detinning preferred 7 3-8; Allis-Chalmers and Wells Fargo 7; American Smelting 6 5-8; United States Rubber, Metropolitan Street Railway 5; American Hide and Leather preferred 5 1-4; American Car 4 1-2; American Cotton Oil, American Locomotive and Utah Copper 4 3-4. Federal Mining and Wabash preferred 4 1-4; and Chesapeake and Ohio and Denver & Rio Grande, Reading, second preferred, and Bethlehem Steel preferred 3 1-4.

BIG GEORGIA ICE MERGER.

Atlanta Company in Control of Eight towns—Outlay of $4,000,000.

Macon, Ga., Feb. 3.—The Atlantic Ice & Coal Company, a corporation chartered under the laws of the State of Virginia, with head offices in Atlanta, Ga., today purchased the plants of the Central City Ice Works and the Empire Coal Company, of Macon, from a block for a cash consideration of $425,000. Negotiations for plants in seven cities of Georgia and Tennessee, were also consummated today, embracing an outlay of approximately $4,000,000. Plants were purchased in Augusta, Dublin, Athens, Rome, Columbus, Atlanta, and Chattanooga.

The mammoth concern in no wise monopolizes the ice business in this section.

Only one plant in the larger towns was purchased. It is stated that there will be no effort to raise or decrease prices.

The sole purpose of the merger is to reduce expenses and increase the profits, it is stated. This can be done, it is said, with the eight companies owned by one corporation and operated under the same policy and general management.

Macon will be made the distributing center, for the fruit districts of Georgia and most of the local plants output will be used for packing refrigerator cars during the fruit season. The cars will be iced at Macon.

BAD NEGRO ARRESTED.

Charged With Murder and Robbery at Rocky Mount Last Month.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Rocky Mount, N. C., Feb. 3.—After ten days work on the case, the police of this city this morning rounded out enough evidence to place the alleged guilty party under arrest for the murderous and deadly assault made on Cline Wallace, a middle aged negro, which occurred about Jan. 20th. George Porter, a negro about 30 years old and who might be classed as an all round town loafer, was taken in charge by Officer Hedgepeth and Special Railroad Detective Pittman and locked up awaiting a hearing tomorrow morning. There was no statement as to the evidence, however a large number of witnesses have been summoned and the defendant has retained an attorney. The case will be watched with interest as the murder created widespread discussion at the time as the negro was struck on the back of the head with a blunt instrument near Gibson Hill. It is understood that the charge of selling whiskey will also be preferred against the negro.

VIRGINIA ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Charged With Felonous Assault on West Virginia Judge.

Welch, W. Va., Feb. 3.—A continuance was granted in the case of the State of West Virginia against Samuel W. Williams, attorney general of the State of Virginia, charged with a felonous assault on J. M. Saunders, former judge of the Supreme court of West Virginia, upon motion made by the defendant's counsel, until the April term of the McDowell county criminal court.

The imperativeness of the presence of Attorney General Williams at Richmond throughout the session of the Virginia Legislature to perform his duties as legal adviser to that body was taken as basis for the action and under the circumstances the State entered no objection.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 3.—The battleship Louisiana sailed from the Norfolk navy yard today for a twenty-four hours steaming trial at sea off the Virginia and Carolina coasts before proceeding to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to join the Atlantic battleship fleet now engaged in mid-winter maneuvres.

ARMY VS. POLICE.

Mayor Gaynor Acts as Umpire in Unusual Dispute.

New York, Feb. 3.—Mayor Gaynor acted as umpire today in a dispute between the United States Army and the New York police. Incidentally he decided for the army.

The complainant was Lieut. Henry W. Torney, U. S. A., formerly a West Point ball star. He had been arrested "just for being one of the crowd" in company with Miss Inez Milholland, Vassar graduate, suffragette and champion of the striking girl shirt waist operatives. Though promptly discharged in police court, Torney carried his case to the Mayor, protesting against the action of Police Captain Henry, who caused his arrest. Reprimanding the police captain at the hearing today, the Mayor said:

"It is the business of the police to keep their hands off people. No one should be arrested unless guilty of some offense defined by the law. In the case of strikers the business of the police is to preserve the peace and take no sides."

COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS.

Million Donated for Geo. Peabody Institute at Nashville.

Washington, Jan. 31.—For the establishment of George Peabody College for Teachers, to be located at Nashville, Tenn., the sum of $1,000,000 was given at a meeting here today of the board of trustees of Peabody fund for the advancement of education in the South.

This gift was conditional on the granting by the State of Tennessee, the county of Davidson, and the city of Nashville, of a sum approximating $750,000. The trustees were informed today that the condition had been met.

Their gift will establish the George Peabody school for teachers to take the place of the Peabody Normal College, which has been supported by contributions from interest on the fund.

The gift made today, the first money taken from the principal of the $3,000,000 left by George Peabody, 43 years ago, is as one of the trustees expressed it, "the beginning of the end", as it is likely that the remainder of the principal will be given away within the next few years.

Senator Daniel, of Virginia, was elected a trustee in place of the late Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, of Baltimore.

URGE STUDY OF PELLAGRA.

Committee Formed in London for This Purpose—Scientists.

London, Feb. 3.—A committee has been formed, the membership of which includes the Italian ambassador, the Marquis of San Giuliane, Sir Thomas Clifford Allbutt, Regius professor of physics at Cambridge, and a number of prominent scientists and physicians to promote the investigation and study of the disease pellagra. A fund will be raised to defray the cost. The colonial office has contributed $750.

It is proposed to send Dr. Sambon, who has made a close study of the disease to some pellagrous area, with a qualified staff, to investigate the conditions and the various bloodsucking flies, by which he believes the disease is disseminated. Dr. Sambon holds the opinion that the disease is protozan in its origin, like sleeping sickness and many skilled observers have accepted his suggestion.

GOV. HASKELL ANSWERS.

Does Not Deny Spending State's Money—Took Public Funds.

Guthrie, Okla., Feb. 3.—Gov. Charles N. Haskell and members of the State banking and school boards this afternoon with the Legislative Investigating Committee made formal answer to the charge of misuse of public funds made against them. Gov. Haskell does not directly deny the expenditures alleged, but asserts they were made in the interest of the State for services actually performed.

In answer to the charges that the school and land department has illegally expended more than $100,000 the governor cites the constitution for refutations.

AFTER DOCTORS FAILED

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cured Her

Knoxville, Iowa. — "I suffered with pains low down in my right side for a year or more and was so weak and nervous that I could not do my work. I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills, and am glad to say that your medicines and kind letters of directions have done more for me than anything else and I had the best physicians here. I can do my work and rest well at night. I believe there is nothing like the Pinkham remedies." — Mrs. CLARA FRANKS, R. F. D., No. 3, Knoxville, Iowa.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled. It may be used with perfect confidence by women who suffer from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills, and suffering women owe it to themselves to at least give this medicine a trial. Proof is abundant that it has cured thousands of others, and why should it not cure you?

If you want special advice write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for it. It is free and always helpful.

Report of the Condition of the SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK, at Wilmington in the State of North Carolina, at the close of Business, January 31st, 1910.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,348,837 00
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,572 55
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		200,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits		1,000 00
Bonds, Securities, etc		57,575 27
Banking house, Furniture, and Fixtures		5,000 00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		234,787 57
Due from State and Private Banks and Bankers, Trust Companies, and Savings Banks		144,899 25
Due from approved Reserve Agents		83,724 49
Checks and other Cash Items		6,035 80
Notes of other National Banks		6,000 00
Fractional Paper Currency, Nickels, and Cents		338 39
Lawful Money Reserve in Banks, viz:		
Due to State and Specie	$40,100 00	
Legal tender notes	40,000 00	80,100 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		1,500 00
Total		$1,971,091 75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 200,000 00
Surplus fund		100,000 00
Undivided Profits, less Expenses and Taxes paid		47,579 57
National Bank Notes outstanding		200,000 00
Due to other National Banks	$330,523 65	
Due to State and Private Banks & Bankers	586,453 66	
Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks	15,302 83	
Due to approved Reserve Agents	25,364 44	
Dividends unpaid	62 00	
Individual deposits subject to check	663,124 75	
Certified checks	365 98	
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,957 17	
United States deposits	1,000 00	1,625,822 38
Reserved for taxes		900 00
Total		$1,971,091 75

State of North Carolina,
County of New Hanover, ss:

I, C. N. Evans, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. N. EVANS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of Feb., 1910.

W. F. GILBERT, Notary Public.

My Commission Expires April 25, 1911.

Correct Attest:

MATT J. HEYER,
J. A. TAYLOR,
EDUARD AHRENS,
Directors.

fe 3

Statement of the Condition of the ATLANTIC TRUST AND BANKING CO., at the close of business on the 31st of January, 1910.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$719,582 81
Demand Loans	38,185 00
Furniture and Fixtures	100 00
Due From Banks	19,580 63
Cash Items	17 11
Gold Coin	450 00
Silver Coin	432 00
Bank and U. S. Notes	3,213 00
Total	$781,850 55

LIABILITIES.

Deposits	$501,067 82
Certificates of Deposit	88,565 16
Capital Stock	50,000 00
Net Profits	48,717 57
Accrued interest due depositors	2,500 00
Total	$781,850 55

I, Milton Calder, Cashier of the above named bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

MILTON CALDER, Cashier.
State of North Carolina,
County of New Hanover.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of February, A. D., 1910.

W. F. GILBERT, Notary Public.

Correct Attest:

B. O. STORE,
L. B. ROGERS,
MATT J. HEYER,
Directors.

fe 3

LOW RATES

TO

New Orleans, La.
Mobile, Ala.

AND

Pensacola, Fla.

FOR

MARDI GRAS

Feb. 3 to 8
1910

Tickets on sale February 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 1910, with final limit to reach original starting point not later than midnight of February 19, with privilege of extension to March 7, 1910.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD COMPANY.

For information address nearest ticket agent or

W. J. CRAIG,
Passenger Traffic Manager
T. C. WHITE,
General Passenger Agent.
Wilmington, N. C.

ja 27 to fe 7

WHY NOT TRY POPHAM'S ASTHMA REMEDY?

Gives prompt and positive relief in every case. Sold by druggists, price $1.00. Trial package by mail 10 cents.
WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Props.
CLEVELAND, O.
Sold by R. R. Bellamy.

A HEART-TO-HEART TALK. Blood is the life of man. If your system has too much uric acid, your blood becomes poisoned and you are sure to have rheumatism. By removing the cause Rheumacide, compounded in liquid and tablet form, cures the worst cases of rheumatism. Rheumacide is a specific for contagious blood poison. Begin in time. At druggists. Tablets by mail, 25c. Bobbitt Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

Japanese Matting

150 Rolls just received. The designs are beautiful, the quality is extra good, a regular 35c grade. We are selling it by the roll..22 1-2c
By the yard 25c

REMEMBER

We are now showing the largest and most perfect line of Misses' and children's Confirmation Dresses to be seen in the city and our prices are extremely reasonable on these goods.

Great bargains in Children's Wash Dresses.

For Slender People, for Stout People.

The Corset that is in demand. The Corset that sells. The Corset that pleases, because it satisfies.

The most perfect and up-to-date Corset on the market....$1.00 to $3.00

Spring Dress Goods and Millinery are rushing in.

GAYLORD'S

BIG DEPARTMENT STORE

210, 212, 214 N. FRONT ST.

ja 30 tf

A Record Order for Typewriters Is Given the Victor Typewriter Co.

For 7,500

Victor Machines.

The Victor Typewriter Company has recently received an order from the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pennsylvania, for 7,500 Victor Typewriters to be delivered to them as soon as possible.

The International Correspondence School has also entered into agreement with the Victor Typewriter Company to use the Victor exclusively in all its offices and among its students. For several years the above mentioned company has endeavored to find a typewriter suitable to their needs and after a careful and exhaustive examination of all typewriters on the market, they decided that the Victor machine fills the requirements of typewriter users, is better constructed, and possesses more up-to-date practical features than any other machine on the market. After giving the matter due consideration, they placed the above mentioned order with the Victor Typewriter Company and also entered into the above mentioned agreement.

When the high character of the International Correspondence Schools is taken into consideration, both with respect to financial standing and its business methods, this transaction is certainly the highest testimonial for excellence, the Victor machine could possibly have.

State Agent:

Ramos Typewriter Co.,

Phone 1134. P. O. Box 54.
401 Southern Building. Wilmington, N. C.

NOTICE:

To the Flour Eating Public

Owing to the fact that certain flour mills have been using our Brand Blue Ribbon for their flours, we have changed our brand to that of a Crusader Riding His Black Horse. This brand is registered and we are the sole agents of same. The flour is the same in quality. Every barrel is sold under a guarantee by the mills and ourselves. This is the finest flour ever offered on this market.

Call on your grocer and have nothing in the flour line but The Crusader if you want the best flour you ever ate.

B. F. MITCHELL CO.
DISTRIBUTORS.

School of Languages

PROF. M. BIANCHI BAROZZI

Carroll Building. — 218 S. Third St. — Phone 1769.

ja 11 tf

THE STATE IN EPITOME

¶News, Comment and Incidents as Reflected in North Carolina. : : : : : : : : : :

DISASTROUS FIRE AT CHARLOTTE

Foundry Department of Ice & Coal Factory Burned.

(Charlotte Observer.)

The foundry department of the mammoth ice, coal, hide and junk establishment of the Yarbrough & Bellinger Co., which occupies practically two entire city blocks just to the southeast of the Southern Railway passenger station, was gutted by a fire which lasted from 11:30 last night to 12:15 this morning. The section burned was a two-story frame structure at the corner of West Second street and the railroad, being only a few feet from the nearest track. It had about sixty feet frontage on Second. The Yarbrough & Bellinger plant has its offices in an exactly diagonal line to the north from this point, at the corner of Graham and Third streets. A long building connects these two points. The foundry section is given over to the melting of the scrap iron which is brought and collected in large quantities, run into a mould and converted into metal window weights. The manufacture of these is the specialty of the foundry department.

Door by door to this department, through a separate building, was the stable of the company where four of the much advertised mules of widely celebrated speed which draw the coal and ice wagons are kept. These were led out safely into the rear yards, without any injury being inflicted. Though the fire is said to have been small when it was first noted and a telephone call flashed to fire department No. 1, yet it grew hotter and broader in its sweep with striking rapidity. In a few minutes the entire interior of the foundry was a seething furnace into which thousands of gallons of water were thrown seemingly to little avail. The wetting of the adjoining wooden buildings prevented them also from falling a victim to the prevalent heat. Farther up Second street the building is of brick, but much that was wooden was saved both of this and of that farther back along the railroad front.

Immediately across the street is a cluster of a dozen negro houses, whose occupants rolled out with their household goods, though uselessly. Some twenty-five or thirty railroad telegraph poles were in the heart of the flames for a time, a half-dozen or more of these finally dropping to the ground. Hundreds of people crowding up Second street and lining along the railroad track, witnessed the blaze.

The entire loss is estimated at $10,000, covered by insurance. The major part of the loss consists in the machinery destroyed. This includes two cupalos, a dynamo, about 200 moulds, clearing and dressing machines, and a blower. All were wrecked beyond repair.

Since the fire started at the southern corner, it is believed by the owners to have been of incendiary origin.

The C., C. & A. Railroad separates two great divisions of the plant. On the north of this are stored the ice and coal and to the south the hides and scrap iron. It was in the lower division that the fire occurred.

WHOLE TOWN HAD CLOSE CALL.

Dynamite Explosion at Bryson City Might Have Been Much Worse.

(Statesville Landmark.)

Mention is made on another page of the Landmark of the explosion of dynamite at Bryson City last Thursday night, which resulted in the death of one man, the very serious injury of two others, and partially wrecked the court house. It is stated that Barrett Banks, who lost both eyes, may recover, but the recovery of the register of deeds is doubtful.

The damage to the court house is estimated at from $3,000 to $5,000. It is reported that 200 pounds of dynamite were stored in another room of the court house, to be used in road building operations, and that large quantities of the explosive were also stored in nearby stores. If the force of the explosion had set off the dynamite stored in the court house and other buildings, the result can better be imagined than described.

It is said that one of Banks' brothers had already lost an eye in an explosion, another lost an eye in a fight and a third had his jaw broken.

DIED AT ELIZABETHTOWN.

Sad Death of Young Woman at Her Home in Bladen County.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Elizabethtown, N. C., Feb. 3.—Miss Lena Mae Register died here at her home last night after a short illness of consumption. Miss Register was the pretty and accomplished daughter of Mr. H. B. Register and had recently completed with honors the course in bookkeeping at King's Business College, in Raleigh, where she was employed when stricken only a few weeks ago. She seemed to have improved and was brought home and her many friends here were assured of her recovery until a few days ago, when it was learned she had consumption and could not recover. Her death is especially sad, as she was in her 19th year and had just entered into the work she had worked so hard to fit herself to do.

The funeral will be conducted from the Methodist church and she will be interred in the Methodist cemetery this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The deceased was a member of the Baptist church, and her short life was spent in performing her Christian duties. The whole town and community deeply mourns and sympathises with the grief-stricken family.

Took All His Money.

Often all a man earns goes to doctors or for medicines, to cure a stomach, liver or kidney trouble that Dr. King's New Life Pills would quickly cure at slight cost. Best for dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, constipation, jaundice, malaria and debility. 25c at Robt. R. Bellamy.

Remember, the Rural Building & Loan Association opens its 13th series Saturday, February 5th. fe 2-4t.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN.

Mecklenburg Association to Start Vigorously Toward Education.

(Charlotte Observer.)

That a determined campaign is to be fought by the Mecklenburg County Anti Tuberculosis Association and with perceptible results in reducing the death rate from the dreaded disease is not to be doubted. Patterned after the State organization of similar name, it will lend its efforts and its influence to the creation of sentiment and such a general interest as shall solidify the public in adopting preventive measures which shall be mutually protective and mutually beneficial. One or more speakers, it is planned, will be furnished to country communities wherever a desire for such a meeting is indicated, that the subject may be still further clarified.

An admission fee of $1 is required for membership in the local association. The highest good, of course, cannot be effected without some money, although all connected with the local work serve entirely without pay. Money, however, is required for the preparation and distribution of literature. This is one of the chief functions of the State association of which Dr. C. A. Julian, of Thomasville, is secretary. He receives a small salary for his services from the State, being the only salaried person connected with the reform. He stated at the meeting Tuesday night that he had about one thousand seven hundred pounds of literature of enlightenment in the office of the association which should be distributed. Postage is required for this and there are other kindred expenses. All persons interested in this great project and desirous of lending a helping hand will be doing this by handing $1 and their name for membership to the secretary and treasurer, Dr. H. Q. Myers. Everyone is eligible who is of the white race. Colored people have an organization of their own provided for them. A great deal of the prevalence of the disease among white people is due to the negro servants who bring the germs from their homes into the residences where they are employed.

A valuable pamphlet, entitled "Tuberculosis Briefs," prepared by Dr. J. P. Munroe was distributed among those present at the meeting. This illustrates in a way a part of the work which is to be done. It states the causes, means of communication, processes of working, contributory causes, curable, doubtful and incurable cases, early symptoms, later symptoms, diet (milk, raw eggs and beefsteak), rest (sleep 9 hours out of which has been made thus far in course every 24), and so forth.

The most interesting proposition nection with the subject is that the county should expend as much money as is necessary to care for the indigent tuberculous, especially the hopeless cases who, through carelessness, are likely to be menaces to the general health. Dr. Faison fired this gun at the county and he has another which he is going to train on the moguls of the State government at Greensboro in the middle of March at the State meeting. The Governor will open that meeting.

PROGRESSIVE COMPANY.

Charlotte Religious Organization to Erect 4-Story Building.

(Charlotte Observer.)

The building in the very near future of a four-story printing and office building on the corner of Second and Brevard streets is being planned by the A. M. E. Zion Company. This is a company which publishes The Star of Zion, a colored religious paper. It occupies at present a building on South College street. Its building will add greatly to the neighborhood which has been selected for it. It is one of the best colored residential sections of the city, being very close to the colored Carnegie library.

In view of the fact that the building is to be built and that sewerage connections will be essential, this company, among other property owners of that neighborhood last night petitioned the executive board to extend the sewerage line on South Brevard street between Second and Third streets. This was referred to the engineering department.

The board ordered that South College between Second and Third streets be cut down to a permanent grade.

On motion of Mr. M. M. Murphy, it was directed that two electric lights in the Fifth ward on the old county home road and North Davidson street extended be moved to locations to be decided on. Mr. Murphy and Alderman Anderson will locate them.

Judge O. H. Allen's Son Ill.

News and Observer: Friends throughout the State will learn with regret of the serious illness at the State University of the son of Judge Oliver H. Allen, of Kinston. His trouble is a serious attack of pneumonia, and in response to a telegram, Judge Allen hurried to Chapel Hill yesterday. The many friends of the family will sincerely hope for the young man's recovery.

AN ARROW COLLAR

with the Ara-Notch in place of the bothersome buttonhole 15c. each—2 for 25c.

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Makers

ARROW CUFFS, 25c. a Pair

TILLER OF SOIL SLEEPS AS THOUGH CHLOROFORMED

L. T. Cooper, the young man who has created such a sensation throughout the United States with his new theory regarding the human stomach, gave an interesting interview during his recent visit in New York.

Cooper, who believes that 90 per cent of all ill health is due to stomach trouble, had this to say.

"About three out of five people who come to ask about my medicine say, 'My nerves are all unstrung,' or 'I am very nervous,' or 'I am on the verge of nervous prostration.' All this nervous trouble is due to one thing—imperfect digestion.

"Did you ever hear of a farmer with nervous prostration? I never did. The farmer gets up early. Out he goes into the fresh air to put in a day's work that would lay most people up for a week. At noon the dinner horn blows. He has worked his body so hard that his stomach is just shouting for food, and you can bet it gets it. The amount of corned beef, cabbage, potatoes, bread, pie, milk, etc., that he puts away is a sight to see. Back he goes to the fields. More hard work in the fresh air and sunshine. Home at night, with the same enormous appetite. A big supper, and then he sleeps as though chloroformed. No restless tossing all night. Any nervous prostration for him? Well, I guess not. He doesn't feel dull and languid all day. He doesn't have a coated tongue and a bad taste in his mouth. He's living the life that nature intended him to live, and his digestion is perfect. That's the secret—his digestion is perfect. Whenever a man is digesting his food he's a well man. But until the digestive organs are in perfect condition good health is absolutely impossible.

"A tired, overworked stomach, produced by years of little outdoor exercise and too much hastily eaten food, can cause an endless amount of ailments, among them being liver complaint, kidney trouble, nervous breakdown, blood troubles, and even rheumatism."

The record made by the Cooper medicines is astonishing. We will take pleasure in discussing it with anyone who wishes to know about them.—J. H. Hardin.

Unwary Buying

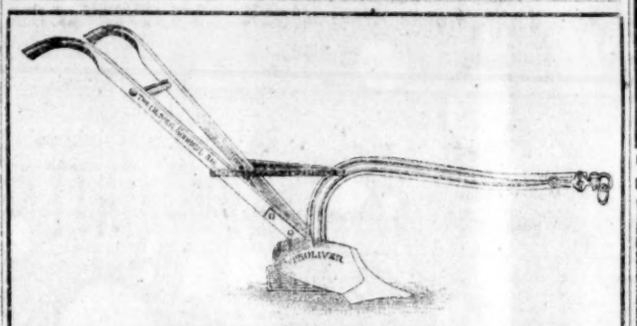
Cheap clothes are a pit-fall for the unwary buyer. They look attractive—at the price—but they are the dearest bargain ever bought. Not only do they rob your pocketbook—but your reputation and self-respect. You can't afford that.

It is not only because we are agents in this town for Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes that we urge you to look them over carefully—to try them on before our glass. We want you to get the best "buy" in America in clothes—and Stein-Bloch are that, beyond argument.

A complete line of hats and furnishing goods.

J. W. Fleet Co.

Phone 673.. So. W. Corner Front and Princess Sts



OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS

These are the only genuine Chilled Plows on the market today. There are several imitations being offered to the public and, of course, just as good and cheaper than the old original Oliver Chilled Plows, but every farmer knows better, while the imitations may be some little cheaper, but there they stop. We have the sole agency for the following counties: New Hanover, Pender, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Jones, Carteret, Columbus and Brunswick.

We will have a car load of these celebrated plows and repairs here ready for distribution the latter part of this month.

WM. E. SPRINGER & CO.

Purcell Building, Wilmington, N. C.

Pale Export BEER

This is to notify our customers that they can secure this popular brand by sending their orders to Petersburg, Va.

4 Doz. Bottles F. O. B. Peters'b'g. $3.00.
10 Doz. Bottles F. O. B. Petersb'g, $7.50

DARLEY PARK BREWING COMPANY

G. MORGAN KNIGHT, Manager. PETERSBURG, VA.

GASOLINE

OUR GASOLINE IS MORE VOLATILE THAN ANY GASOLINE ON THE MARKET, CONTAINING THE MAXIMUM PER CENT. OF POWER PER GALLON; MADE FROM ONE GRADE OF CRUDE, ENSURING UNIFORMITY IN QUALITY.

12c per Gallon in Galvanized Iron Barrels, F. O. B. Wilmington.

For Perfect Lubrication Use THEBEST Auto Oil.

Cape Fear Oil Co.

'PHONE 873.

NOTICE.

United States of America—Eastern District of North Carolina Circuit Court at Wilmington—Fourth Circuit.

The United States of America, Plaintiff, vs. Walter G. MacRae, Mayor of the City of Wilmington, W. L. West, C. F. W. Rehder, Joseph H. Hinton, F. W. Bonitz, S. J. Ellis, L. E. Hall, B. O. Stone, W. E. Yopp, T. B. Willard and J. B. Fales, composing the Board of Aldermen of the City of Wilmington, North Carolina; and all other citizens of Wilmington or elsewhere, who have or claim any right or title, Mrs. Kate Curtis, R. E. Williams, D. O'Connor, and Mary O'Connor, Boney & Harper Milling Company, C. J. Mitchell, and C. S. Ellis C. S. Ellis Executor of Mrs. Lucretia Russell, Charles F. McMillen, Charles D. Russell, Miss Annie D. Russell, Mrs. Maggie R. Vaughan and S. Russell, heirs at law and devisees of Mrs. Lucretia Russell, deceased: Defendants:

All of the above except the Aldermen of the City of Wilmington being abutting owner on Gable's Alley, Custom House Alley and Ewing's Alley in the City of Wilmington:

And to all known and unknown heirs or claimants to any interest in the fee simple title in Gable's, Ewing's and Custom House Alleys;

And to all other citizens of Wilmington, North Carolina, or elsewhere, who have or claim any right, title, interest easement or privilege in Gable's, Ewing's and Custom House Alleys, lying between Front and Water Streets and Princess and Market streets, in the City of Wilmington, North Carolina, Defendants:—

The Defendants, above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Circuit Court of the United States in the Wilmington Division of the Eastern District of North Carolina, for the purpose of condemning for public use as part of a site upon which to construct a United States Custom House, other Government Offices and a Government Warehouse or Appraisers Store Building, in the City of Wilmington, the following described parcels of land to-wit:—

Those certain pieces of land referred to in the plat filed in this cause with the Clerk of the U. S. Court at Wilmington, as Gable's Alley, Custom House Alley and Ewing's Alley, lying West of the blue line indicated on said plat leading into Wright's Alley and Water Street in the City of Wilmington, N. C.

That the said land sought to be condemned in this proceeding are now occupied by the City of Wilmington as public Alleys, in which the other defendants have or claim some interest, right or privilege. A full and particular description of the same is contained in the Petition filed in this cause.

The Said Defendants Will Further Take Notice that they are required to appear before the Circuit Court of the United States at Wilmington, North Carolina, on or before the 8th Day of February 1910, then and there to Answer or Demur to the Petition filed in this cause, or the said United States will then apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said Petition now on file.

This the 6th day of January 1910.

SAM. P. COLLIER, Clerk

(Seal.) United States Circuit Court

ja 11 to fe 8

"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine"

Taek advantage of the common sense contained in the above old adage, by giving us your orders for Stoves and Heaters before the cold weather arrives.

We carry one of the largest stocks and best assortment of Hardware in the State at prices which defy competition.

Come in, call up 106 or 1020—or write and let us figure with you.

J. W. MURCHISON & COMPANY.

109-111 North Front Street.

Cotton Seed!

200 Bushels Bradly's Celebrated Cotton Seed.
800 Sacks Genuine Aroostook Co., Maine Seed Potatoes.
1,000 Bushels Texas Rust Proof Oats.
3,000 Kegs Steel and Cut Wire Nails.
1,000 Sacks Rice, (all grades).
250 Barrels Nice Mullets.
8,000 Sacks Common Fine Salt.
200 Sacks Rock Salt.
150 Sacks Ice Cream Salt.
300 Barrels Package Salt.

Get our prices. We are here to do business.

D. L. GORE CO.

Wholesale Grocers and Importers.

Wilmington, N. C.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of Ara J. Freeman, deceased, this is to notify all persons to present their claims, duly verified on or before the 14th day of January, 1911 or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make prompt payment.

This the 13th day of January, 1910.

GEO. O. GAYLORD, Administrator.

ja 14 oaw 4w fri.

SMOKE

Cuban Blossom CIGARS!

WHY ?

Because It Is the Best Cigar for the Money.

H. L. Vollers

Wholesale Grocer.

Atlantic Coast Line

CORRECT TO JANUARY 30th.

NOTICE.

The arrivals and departure are given as information, as well as connections with other companies, but arrivals and connections are not guaranteed.

NORTHBOUND.

	No. 48. Daily.	No. 42. Daily
Lv. Wilmington	8:30 am	7:00 pm
Ar. Goldsboro	11:37 pm	10:05 pm
Ar. Wilson	12:36 pm	11:01 pm
Ar. Rocky Mount	1:18 pm	11:45 pm
Ar. Weldon	4:55 pm	2:08 am
Ar. Norfolk	6:10 pm	*8:35 am
Ar. Petersburg	7:05 pm	3:55 am
Ar. Richmond	8:00 pm	4:40 am
Ar. Washington	11:50 pm	8:00 am
Ar. Baltimore	1:20 am	9:16 am
Ar. W. Philadelphia	3:40 am	11:35 pm
Ar. New York	6:30 am	2:00 pm

SOUTHBOUND.

	No. 41. Daily.	No. 49 Daily.
Lv. New York	3:25 pm	9:25 pm
Lv. W. Philadelphia	5:44 pm	12:19 am
Lv. Baltimore	8:20 pm	2:46 am
Lv. Washington	10:00 pm	4:20 am
Lv. Norfolk	3:00 pm	8:10 am
Lv. Petersburg	1:58 am	9:18 am
Lv Weldon	3:48 am	11:30 am
Lv. Rocky Mount	5:05 am	12:40 pm
Lv. Wilson	5:49 am	1:52 pm
Lv. Goldsboro	6:40 am	2:59 pm
Ar. Wilmington	9:45 am	6:15 pm

WEST AND SOUTH.

	51.	53	via Wilson 42
Lv Wilmington	5:20 am	3:15 pm	7:00 pm
Ar. Florence	9:25 am	7:25 pm	4:01 am
Ar. Columbia	1:00 pm	11:10 pm	
Ar Augusta	3:00 pm		
Ar. Atlanta	8:20 pm		
Ar. Nashville	6:30 am		
Ar. Memphis	3:30 pm		
Ar. Louisville	1:10 pm		
Ar. Cin'ti	4:35 pm		
Ar. Charleston	1:15 pm	11:20 pm	7:05 am
Ar Savannah	3:55 pm	2:20 am	9:30 am
Ar. Jacksonville	8:15 pm	7:15 am	1:30 pm
Ar. Tampa	7:00 am	7:00 pm	10:25 pm

Pullman service Florence to Atlanta and Atlanta to destination.

NORTHBOUND.

	50 Daily.	54 Daily
Lv. Tampa	9:00 pm	10:30 am
Lv. Jacksonville	7:30 am	7:45 pm
Lv. Savannah	11:55 am	12:15 am
Lv. Charleston	4:25 pm	5:10 am
Lv. Columbia	4:10 pm	6:00 am
Lv. Augusta	2:46 pm	
Lv. Florence	8:03 pm	9:25 am
Ar. Wilmington	11:59 pm	1:40 pm

WILMINGTON AND SANFORD.

Westbound. 53 Daily.		Eastbound 52 Daily.
8:40 AM	Lv. Wilmington Ar.	8:05 PM
11:45 AM	Ar. Fayetteville Lv.	4:50 PM
12:10 PM	Lv. Fayetteville Ar.	4:45 PM
1:40 PM	Ar. Sanford Lv.	3:30 PM

WILMINGTON AND NEWBERN.

Northbound. 62		Southbound 63 Daily except Sunday
3:25 PM	Lv. Wilmington Ar.	12:50 PM
5:17 PM	A. Jacksonville Lv.	10:55 AM
6:44 PM	Ar. N. & S. Jct. Lv.	9:35 AM
6:50 PM	Ar. Newbern Lv.	9:30 AM

*VIA PETERSBURG AND N. & W. RY. **Daily Except Sunday.

Trains No. 42 and 41 carry Pullman Sleeping cars with broiler service, between Wilmington and Washington, connecting with Pennsylvania R. R., for all points East.

Trains 48 and 49 carry Pullman Parlor cars betwen Wilmington and Norfolk.

Trains No. 55 and 50 carry Pullman Sleeping cars between Wilmington and Columbia.

T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent.
W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager.

SEABOARD Air Line Railway SCHEDULE

Apply at Union Depot Ticket Office or S. A. L. Railway Freight Office Telephones No. 1294 or No. 5.

Trains Leave Wilmington Effective January 3, 1910.

No. 48—4:50 A. M.—For Hamlet and Charlotte, connects at Hamlet with No. 66 for Raleigh and points North.

No. 39—4:00 P. M.—For Hamlet, connecting with through trains for Atlanta, Charlotte, Birmingham, Jacksonville, Norfolk, New York and trains in all directions.

Trains Arrive at Wilmington

No. 40—1:15 P. M.—From Hamlet.

No. 44—12:20 A. M.—From Charlotte and Hamlet.

No. 45 connects at Hamlet with No. 66 for all points North at Monroe with No. 53 for Atlanta.

No. 39 connects at Hamlet with No. 41 for Atlanta, Birmingham, Memphis and Charlotte, with No. 84 and No. 92 for Washington and New York and Portsmouth, Norfolk and No. 43 for Columbia, Savannah and Jacksonville.

Parlor Car Service will be maintained between Wilmington and Hamlet on No. 39 leaving Wilmington at 4 P. M., and No. 40 arriving at Wilmington at 1:15 P. M.

R. W. ARRINGTON, Union Ticket Agent. Phone No. 1294
F. A. FETTER, Agent Phone No. 5

H. S. LEARD, Div. Passenger Agent., Raleigh, N. C.
C. B. BRYAN, General Passenger Agent. Portsmouth Va

Clyde Steamship Company to NEW YORK and GEORGETOWN, S. C.

NEW YORK TO WILMINGTON.

S. S. "Carib".....Friday, Feb. 4th
S. S. "Sabine".....Friday, Feb. 11th.

WILMINGTON TO NEW YORK.

S. S. "Sabine".....Saturday, Feb. 5th.
S. S. "Carib".....Saturday, Feb. 12th.

WILMINGTON TO GEORGETOWN.

S. S. "Sabine".....Monday, Jan. 31st
S. S. "Carib".....Monday, Feb. 7th.

Through bills of lading and lowest through rates guaranteed to and from all points in North and South Carolina.

For freight passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt. Wilmington, N. C.

H. E. MAYNARD, Freight Traffic Manager.
H. H. RAYMOND, V. P. & G. M.

HUGH MacRAE & CO.
BANKERS.

Miscellaneous Southern Securities
Cotton Mill Stocks

WILMINGTON, N. C.
New York City, 140 Broadway.

SUBURBAN SCHEDULE

In Effect Thursday, September 30th, 1909.

TO BEACH.

WEEK DAYS—Leave Front and Princess streets at 6:50, 8:30, 10:00 and 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:00, 4:30, 7:10 and 8:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS—Leave Front and Princess streets at 8:30, 10:00, 11:30 A. M. 1:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:10, 7:10 and 8:30 P. M.

TO WILMINGTON.

WEEK DAYS—Leave Lumina at 7:45, 9:15 and 10:45 A. M., 12:15, 1:45, 3:45, 5:15, 7:00 and 9:15 P. M.

SUNDAYS—Leave Lumina at 9:45, 10:45 A. M., 12:15, 1:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:23, 6:50, 7:15 and 9:15 P. M.

TO WRIGHTSVILLE.

WEEK DAYS—Leave Front and Princess streets at 6:50, 8:00, 8:30, 10:00, 11:30 A. M. 1:00, 3:00, 4:30, 6:10, 7:10, 8:30, 10:00 and 11:00 P. M.

SUNDAYS—Leave Front and Princess streets at 8:30, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:10, 7:10, 8:30, 10:00 and 11:00 P. M.

TO WILMINGTON.

WEEK DAYS—Leave Wrightsville at 6:20, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., 12:25, 1:55, 3:55, 5:25, 6:35, 8:00, 9:25, 10:25 and 11:25 P. M.

SUNDAYS—Leave Wrightsville at 9:35, 10:55 A. M., 12:25, 1:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:35, 7:00, 8:00, 9:25, 10:25 and 11:25 P. M.

CAROLINA PLACE, FRONT AND PRINCESS TO CAROLINA PLACE.

WEEK DAYS—Leave Front and Princess at 6:52 A. M., and every 15 minutes thereafter until 10:37 P. M.

SUNDAYS—Leave Front and Princess 8:22 A. M., and every 5 minutes thereafter until 10:37 P. M.

TO FRONT AND PRINCESS.

WEEK DAYS—Leave 17th and Market at 6:45 A. M., and every 15 minutes thereafter until 10:45 P. M.

SUNDAYS—Leave 17th and Market at 8:30 A. M., and every 15 minutes thereafter until 10:45 P. M.

FREIGHT.

Leave Wilmington daily except Sunday at 4:00 P. M. Freight Depot from 3:00 to 4:00 P. M.

N. & W. Ry. Norfolk & Western

Quickest and Best Line West and Northwest.

Block System, Rock Ballast 85-lb Rail.

Schedule in Effect May 1st, 1909.

Lv Norfolk	7:30 a m	7:30 p m
Lv. Petersburg	10:25 a m	10:20 p m
Lv. Durham	7:00 a m	5:30 p m
Lv. Lynchburg	2:30 p m	2:18 a m
Ar. Cincinnati	7:30 a m	7:20 p m
Ar. Columbus	6:45 a m	7:45 p m
Ar. Chicago	5:30 p m	7:30 a m
Ar. St. Louis	7:25 p m	8:20 a m

Close connections made for Seattle, San Francisco and all Western points.

Pullman sleeping and parlor cars N. and W. Cafe dining cars. Equipment and service standard of excellence. Blue Ridge and Allegheny mountains crossed at most picturesque parts.

Time tables, descriptive literature and information free. Correspondence invited.

W. B. BEVILL, Gen. Pass. Agent, Roanoke, Va.
C. H. BOSLEY, Dist. Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.

"THE FIRST STEP TO BEAUTY"

consists in a perfectly made and finished set of artificial teeth. No woman can be really attractive whose mouth is disfigured by decayed and ugly teeth.

GOOD TEETH ARE ESSENTIAL to good digestion and their care should commence in childhood. Come and let us take your impression for a new set of teeth.

DR. JAS. W. POWELL
Dentist.

ja 16 tf

Pictures of the Churches

We have just received beautiful water color pictures of all the churches of the city, suitable for framing.

Roller Skates

Another invoice of roller skates just received today.

C. W. YATES & CO.

ja 30 tf

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree in the Superior Court, the entire stock of drugs, chemicals, goods, wares and merchandise, store furniture and fixtures together with book accounts of the Hanover Drug Co., will be exposed for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash on Tuesday, the 8th day of February 1910 at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House door of New Hanover county.

L. CLAYTON GRANT, Receiver.

fe 2 5inc.

No. 9120.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEW HANOVER CAUNTY.

We, the undersigned, B. E. Hollis and J. W. Hollis, of the County of New Hanover, State of North Carolina, do hereby enter and lay claim to the following vacant and unappropriated land, subject to entry, located in Masonboro township, New Hanover county, State aforesaid, viz: Bounded on the north by swimming hole slue, on the east and south by Rock hole slue, on the west by the channel of Myrtle Grove Sound and known as Skip Jack Shoals, containing two acres, more or less. January 6th, 1910.

B. E. HOLLIS,
J. W. HOLLIS,

Filed January 6th, 1910.

JOHN HAAR, Register of Deeds and Acting Entry Taker.

ja 7 30d

NEW MODEL No. 10
REMINGTON TYPEWRITER
$84.50
RAMOS TYPEWRITER CO.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE MORNING STAR

Published by the
WILMINGTON STAR COMPANY (Inc.)
Wilmington, N. C.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., under act of Congress, March 2nd 1874.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 per year, $3 for six months, $1.50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, served by carrier in the city or by mail.

THE SUNDAY STAR, by mail, one year, $1; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES may be had on application and advertisers may feel assured that through the columns of this paper they may reach all Wilmington, Eastern Carolina and contiguous territory in South Carolina.

Obituary sketches, cards of thanks, communications espousing the cause of a private enterprise or a political candidate, and like matter, will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line, or if paid cash in advance, a half rate will be allowed. Announcements of fairs, festivals, balls, hops, picnics, society meetings, political meetings, etc., will be charged under same conditions except so much thereof as may be of news value to readers of the paper.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of contracts are charged transient rates for times actually published. Payment for transient advertisements must be cash in advance. Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space at same rates or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge. Advertisements to occupy special place will be charged for according to position desired.

TELEPHONES: Business Office No. 51; Editorial and Local rooms No. 61. Call either if the other doesn't answer.

COMMUNICATIONS, unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and if acceptable in every other way, they will be invariably rejected unless the real name of the author accompanies the same, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

Friday, February 4th.

THE STUFF OF DREAMS.

Congressman Morehead seems to forget his accidental genesis as a statesman. On the night of his election, he had gone away to New York to enjoy the Broadway sights connected with the countrywide returns. It is doubtful if he gave the Fifth District of North Carolina more than a perfunctory thought. A Washington residence, however, has changed Mr. Morehead's temper. He is beginning to engage in White House conferences. He is commencing to be afflicted with dreams and visions. Harken to this report in the Greensboro News from its correspondent, John E. Monk:

"After the conference Mr. Morehead said 'North Carolina is more fertile ground for Republicans today than Indiana.

"'We have a splendid chance to elect six Republicans to the House this November and we are sure of five under proper conditions. The business and middle classes of the South are looking favorably to a Republican party from a national point of view. They sympathize with its purposes and promises. Then, too, they are tired of the ring-ridden Democratic organizations. They want independence and reform in politics in the South and they will go to any good party that presents these features.'

"Mr. Morehead has been made a member of the executive committee of the Congressional committee."

Doubtless, Mr. Morehead feels that way. It is the easiest thing in the world to let locality color sentiment. It is easier still to believe that to exist which one desires to exist. In the conferences with the gentlemen in charge of the Republican Congressional campaign fund, optimism is naturally prevalent. It has to be, in the very nature of the committee's undertaking. At the White House, all is doubtless hope and sanguine conversation. It is the Taft dream to "break the solid South." Doubtless the genial President radiates his confidence.

In the final issue, however, Mr. Morehead will doubtless find, not only that there will be no additions to the Republican Districts in North Carolina, but that the accident of Mr. Morehead in the Fifth, and the blunder in connection with Grant in the Tenth, will both be heartily repented of by the normal Democratic majority in those districts. In his own district, Mr. Morehead will find a factional fight of two years ago among the Democrats changed to a factional fight much more bitter among Republicans against himself; while in the Tenth District it is folly to suppose that the people will return a man like Grant, who is in no way representative of them in the first instance, and whose actions in the case of the widow Reed have been of a sort to bring shame to the entire State.

If Mr. Morehead will cease for a while to let the glamour of Washington life pervert his view point, he will find that prospective Republican gains in North Carolina are of the stuff which dreams are made of.

There seems to be little in the charge that colored enumerators are to be appointed to take the census among negroes in an attempt to "rally the negro vote." Such of that vote as is left doesn't need "rallying;" it is there, ready and waiting to be used by the dominant Republican element. The truth about the negro enumerators is probably the simplest explanation, that white men could not be found to undertake the work.

An investigation of the causes of the increased cost of living, which is "frankly stated" to be pushed to a conclusion in time to help Republican candidates for Congress next fall, will help neither the solution of the problem nor the candidates in whose interest the solution is to be made.

THE DISCREDITED MUCK-RAKER.

In justice to President Roosevelt it ought to be recalled in his favor that when he popularized the word "muck raker," he used it as a term of reproach. The Roosevelt regime was so much in the nature of a three ringed circus that it was sometimes difficult to see what was doing in more than one part of the tent, and manifestly impossible afterwards to recall all that had been done. We have a faint recollection that the "muck rake" statement was given out by the ex-President in heated denouncement of those who were criticizing his famous white-wash of Paul Morton. Be that as it may, the example in himself of that which he denounced was so instantly recognized that, for the balance of his reign, it became a kind of decoration of honor, as indicating a "man of my stripe."

Now, President Taft is also denouncing the "muck raker," but he is not at the same time busy in the barnyard himself. It is a good and healthy sign that the "muck raker" is at last taking his proper place as "an undesirable citizen." The words of President Taft at a recent dinner to magazine editors were strong, self-contained, and timely, when he declared:

"You controllers of public opinion and controllers of the rulers of the country may hammer a man into indifference as to what you say, but at that he will come nearer to doing right than if he tried to fight. But seriously speaking I would like to say that when you criticize a poor devil exercising a difficult responsibility, first give him the same benefit enjoyed by every criminal, that of reasonable doubt. Don't use unparliamentary expressions if you can help it, for if you do and, if you overload your criticisms with superlatives and intimations as to his lack of honorable motive, in the end you will weaken all your criticism and nobody is going to pay any attention to it."

The chief value of the utterance, however, consists not in the some what platitudinous phrases which it contains, but more in the fact that it crystallizes and gives definite form to a general feeling that has been definitely growing with respect to this cult of sensation-mongers. For sometime the "muck rake" article has not "rung true." Its epigrams have been more and more strained. It has deteriorated from a "feature" into a "department;" from a department, it has become a habit. The method has lost alike its novelty and its thrill. The average reader glances at the head lines, cursorily reads an isolated sentence or so and turns to something else. It is not only the men who have been "hammered" who have become indifferent; it is the great mass of intelligent people, at one time seriously excited by this class of literature, who now suppress a yawn when in their periodicals they come across its familiar outlines. The plain and forcible statement of President Taft will go far toward impressing the Muck-raking Magazine that, if it desires longer to control public opinion, it will have to change its methods. And in that is a great and lasting gain, if it shall eventually appear that out of a perfect orgy of abuse and indiscriminate attack upon public men and measures the better sense of the people has created for them a higher and more temperate judicial quality.

Some time ago one of the most flagrant of these publications sent its muck-raker-in-chief to "do" Philadelphia. The city was, from the magazine point of view at the time, a fertile field for exploitation. It was generally considered a quiet, respectable staid place of Quaker traditions. What better idea, in the then state of public feeling, than to put it in the glare of the red fire? What higher journalistic enterprise than to pillory its vices in connection with its hypocrisy? As a consequence, the country rang with abuse of Philadelphia. Charge followed charge of corruption so gross that the city itself revolted. There was a whirl-wind of reform, and the magazine in question modestly took to itself the credit of having saved the fair name of a benighted municipality. As a result Philadelphia commenced to see little by little that it had been induced to befoul itself. It found that it had lent itself to a selfish scheme of slander and libel. The "Reform" movement died from want of breath. Looking at the net returns, the city found that the bad advertising it had received arose not out of intolerable conditions, but from an intolerably unjust system. A man who knew nothing of the city and was entirely unable to judge it had convicted it by word of mouth. No wonder that, again returning to cultivate a well ploughed field, this exemplar of the new magazine journalism should begin his article with the statement that, whereas before he had found Philadelphia wicked but disturbed, he then found it wicked and contented. What he failed to see was that "contentment" in this case was more in the nature of contempt on the part of a city that, once unjustly maligned, cares now less than nothing for the opinion of a species of journalist whom all the world knows has the "wickedness" of that which he starts to "investigate" as his certain postulate and premise.

The failure of a big meat-packing concern of Mexico is said to have no relation to the cost of living.

WHEN IS AN EGG?

Dr. Wiley, the nation's food expert, is always interesting in theory and deduction. He is not so uniformly satisfying, when it comes to inducing the public to accept his results. The "poison squad" was, we believe, his invention, but its results were never conclusive to its purpose, which was to show the deleterious effects of certain food adulterations and preservatives. On the contrary, these series of experiments better demonstrated the fact that the human system is capable of absorbing so-called poisons in outrageous quantities. Because the system thus treated at length showed deterioration beside the system which contained no poison, was an incident that lacked much toward proving that smaller doses of such ingredients, as taken in the ordinary course of living, were necessarily harmful. As a natural result of his experiments, rival "poison squads" were formed, the results of which tended to disprove those achieved under Dr. Wiley's direction. About the only tangible result of this character of investigation was to show that even the human body fails as an exhibit, in that it can be made to fit any state of facts.

Now that the "high cost of living" is to the fore, Dr. Wiley comes out in what we believe to be an entirely unjustifiable attack upon the hen. "So much hen", he says in effect; "so much egg". Given a good constitution, relieved of her natural responsibilities in the raising of a brood, and he calculates that the average hen, of good and earnest disposition, will in the life-time of a hen produce so much shell and so much "meat". When the grasping hand of trade enters, therefore, into the shaping of the natural policy of the hen, the result is that the hen lays more eggs, but smaller ones. She is made, as it were, the unconscious agency for the carrying out of a fraud, no matter what her own bona fides may be. In commerce generally, outside of the fashionable markets, an egg is an egg. By so training the hen that she lays more smaller eggs than she formerly laid large ones, the hard working consumer is induced to pay more for less meat; the cost of living takes a radical jump in the consequent disparity between consideration and return, and the race as a whole is forced to a false economy in sustenance instead of in expenditure. According to Dr. Wiley, something ought to be done, and that quickly; either eggs must be sold in future by the pound, or the price must be lowered per dozen.

All of which is interesting, but to what good end? Long time has the price of eggs been climbing until what was formerly an ordinary breakfast dish is now almost a rich man's luxury. Whether the fault is with the hen, or whether it is with a general sudden determination on the part of consumers generally to have eggs at any price, we do not attempt to say. If the country should go back to the old natural standard of larger eggs, we fail to see how the result could fail to further aggravate a trying situation. Notwithstanding so-called methods of increasing production, hen's eggs already take rank with many along with the fabled teeth of the same provider. That being true, what does it profit to prove to some harried individual, who in excess of sudden extravagance has purchased him an egg, that he really has no egg—that, on the contrary, it is a commercial runt, a delusion, and a snare? Not for months have eggs been staple articles of diet. Why, when now and again the individual determines to indulge in a rare and expensive luxury, ought Dr. Wiley have come along and taken his pleasure from him? Why take the bloom off the peach, or put a commercial circle round the circumference of an egg, the possession of which is evidence of a reckless disregard of circumstances?

DUTY OF MILK INSPECTION.

The city of Greensboro has shown its progressiveness by taking a step which should serve as an example to every other town and city in the State—the inauguration of a strict milk inspection ordinance, and the appointment of a skilled physician at a reasonable salary to enforce it. No matter is more necessary to the health of a city than a proper milk supply; and there is no neglect of civic duty that can, at times, be productive of greater evil. Milk is one of those dietary necessities which all people must use; it is, on the other hand, the ideal medium for the propagation of disease.

When it is considered that it is child-life most apt to be affected by bad milk, the prime importance of every city's affording a stringent regulation of the supply will be admitted. Yet it is a fact that, for one and another local cause, even those cities which have so-called milk inspection ordinances are frequently deplorably lax in their enforcement. Ridiculous in the light of what such an ordinance is supposed to be, it is yet the fact that in some towns and cities regular inspection and analysis of milk offered for sale frequently disclose appalling conditions, and yet the conditions themselves remain unabated. A city goes to trouble and expense to ascertain the quality of an article of food that may at any time cause widespread disease, and having found that it is dangerous, still licenses its sale. Such a course is almost to put the municipality itself in the position of aiding and abetting manslaughter.

The milk question in Greensboro seems to have aroused doubt and opposition. It is encouraging that the Board of Aldermen realized its importance and seems to have taken steps to deal with the question intelligently. A competent physician has been employed at a salary of $1,200 for which he will devote to his public duties the time necessary to their proper performance. No milk will be permitted to be sold unless it conforms to hygienic standards; it is elemental that none ought to be sold unless it does in fact so conform. And the truth that the purity of milk is dependent almost solely upon care and cleanliness in its handling prevents the most stringent law in this respect from being in anywise a hardship. The lives of the babies in the cities ought nowhere to be longer jeopardized for the false economy of doing without adequate milk inspection, nor for the superficial discomfort incident to making a dairy sweet and clean and its product a wholesome, instead of, as frequently happens, a dangerous article of food.

It is to be hoped that the recent order of Judge Waddill in the case of the Norfolk and Southern Railway, refusing to disturb the reorganization, will so settle the affairs of this road as to permit it to undertake the large schemes for development in North Carolina, which were interrupted by the panic and the receivership if made necessary.

The South Carolina Legislature seems to be contented with its own brand of oratory. Unanimous consent was denied a resolution inviting Tillman to address it, and in the Senate so much opposition was aroused by the proposal to invite Senator Bailey that the resolution was withdrawn.

The cutting of the Rockefeller "educational" melons indicates that the managers of the endowment are in no hurry to close their trust. A hundred thousand towards a million dollar endowment, for instance, may well sound larger than it is.

The people have decided that the higher cost of living is attributable to the tariff; what Senators and others may decide about it beforehand will have little force toward changing that opinion.

The Lexington Dispatch refers to the Washington situation as the "Hon. Joseph G. Congress." In spite of all the fulminate, it still seems as though these are the correct initials.

The Georgia Judge who is going to overcome the Federal Courst is well named "Fite." He will have his hands full.

CURRENT COMMENT.

We quite agree with the Roxboro Courier when it says that it is time to call a halt in the matter of candidates opening headquarters. This practice has already been carried too far and we want to see the people rise up in their might and put it down—Scotland Neck Commonwealth.

It comes from Spencer that the Southern Railway is to equip some of its branch lines with electric motor cars. This is taken to mean that the road is preparing to forestall the interurban trolley. However, it is claimed that branch lines, at least many of them, can be operated with much less expense by electricity than by steam.—Greensboro Record.

Well, it's over. That pesky varmint, the ground hog, peeped out at 12 o'clock today, then ran back in his hole. William, the janitor, at this office, saw him and is heartbroken, for he says it betokens bad weather, even up to the time the ball season opens. But William always was a growler when anything is likely to interfere with his ideas of baseball.—Greensboro Record.

The apex of incongruity was reached when Mr. Taft compared Cannon with Daniel Webster. The one point of resemblance between the two, the vain ambition to be President, is lost in the thousand contrarieties of character and endowments in which Webster was immeasurably the superior of the despotic vulgarian who has hypnotized Mr. Taft into thinking him great and good.—Virginian-Pilot.

The infelicities in the Tillman family in South Carolina are, to say the least, not edifying. Senator Tillman's reported exclamation, "Thank God there is no divorce in South Carolina", will not strike most people as mending matters at all. A law which may deprive a good mother of the care of her children is even more obnoxious to the modern sense of humanity and the proprieties than the absence of a divorce law.—Charlotte Observer.

Thomas E. Watson, who hasn't much faith in foreign missions, declined to meet Rev. L. G. Broughton or Mr. W. T. Ellis in debate, but wishes a scrap with Mr. William J. Bryan. As Mr. Bryan is in South America, Mr. Watson is taking it out in holding a joint discussion all by himself. This leads the Washington Herald to say that "Mr. Watson will not complain that he has not met a foeman worthy of his steel."—News and Observer.

Morse, the convicted bank-wrecker, has never used whiskey or tobacco, and this fact is brought forward by some of his staunch admirers to prove that he cannot be a bad man. But we know many bank officials who indulge in both whiskey and tobacco and yet have been superior to the temptation to rob their depositors and stockholders. Abstinence from indulgence in artificial stimulants is good for a majority of men but that alone does not qualify for sanctification.—Virginian-Pilot.

Please don't insist on a pledge from the South that she will abstain from meat or punish herself otherwise for the general good. When she enters upon a patriotic crusade she doesn't count the cost any more today than when she sent Washington to help Boston or when she gave her blood and treasure to defend the constitution and the Union of our forefathers, but when Chicago charges her too much for meat she can eat her own hogs and calves and poultry—she need not sit at bare tables to vindicate her devotion to law and order as others seem determined to do. Of course we are not so practical as some others, but we can eat our own, thank God, and pray to no man for help.—Florida Times-Union.

Speaker Cannon, who was born in North Carolina, attacked the yellow newspapers at the dinner of the Loyal Legion in Washington the other night, and boldly charged them with the murder of Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley. If they are, they ought to be indicted, tried by a summary court and convicted and hanged. The mistake the "yellows" have made is that they have plastered the North Carolinian with too much of their praise. He would never have been heard of outside of his native State and Danville if the newspapers had let him alone or only hit him when it would count against him. Besides, why should the Yellows be making such a row about this North Carolinian now? He is the embodiment of all the virtues of the Republican party; why don't they attack the party and not its chief exponent?—Charleston News and Courier.

There is difference of opinion in France as to how far the awful destruction of property by floods may have been due to the cutting away of the forests. The extreme downfall of water would in any event have done serious damage. But there is general belief that forest ravage has been a contributory factor in bringing about a more instant rush of the floods toward the sea. The water that falls on denuded highlands, particularly when the surface of the ground is frozen, finds small impediment to keep it back. The swollen rivers rise more quickly, to greater height, and do greater damage. The forests hold back the floods and permit of a more gradual outflow. The forests in Northern France have been cut down like the forests in Northern and Central Pennsylvania. As a consequence, year after year, we may expect more disastrous floods both in the Seine and Susquehanna rivers that have their affluents in the forestless highlands.—Newbern Sun.

The world is reforming. According to reports from the Navy Department, the traditional man-o'-warsman, who made it a practice of rolling his quid to the other side and spitting on his hands preparatory to taking to his guns, is a thing of the past. It is said that the habit of chewing tobacco is no longer an essential characteristic of the man behing the gun, as he is rapidly coming to the conclusion that he doesn't care for chewing tobacco, anyway, simply because it is a rather disgusting habit, and can be done away with while he is about his tasks. The Navy Department last year contracted for 220,000 pounds of chewing tobacco for the use of sailor men. This year's contracts will call for only about one-third of that amount. The modern sailor is getting to be a much daintier sort of person than the historian and the novelist has pictured to us. Nowadays he much prefers a cigarette or a clay pipe to a quid of tobacco, but, on the whole, he is less inclined to both nicotine and grog than he has ever been before.—Greensboro Record.

The House for the New Things as They Come Out

Fancy Neckwear, Fancy Ruching, Fancy Ribbons, Fancy Veiling, now on display.

SERPENTINE CREPE.
The most desired material for Kimonas and House Wrappers. Beautiful patterns, retains its appearance and finish when laundered, selling at....17 1-2c

NOTHING will hold dress shields so firmly in place without fastening down the edges as

Two Used on Each Shield.
Never slip, let go, or weaken; won't chafe or irritate.
Every woman knows that even such smal things as dress shields out of place may prove a serious source of irritation.
Nickel plated, per set.....15c
Gold plated, per set.....25c

New lot of fine Negligee Shirts, a varied line plain white and fancy at.....50c, 75c, $1.00

50c fancy Negligee, sizes 14 to 17, great assortment, and well made this week 39c

Best $1.00 Kid Gloves, black, white and colors.

J. H. Rehder & Co.
THE POPULAR DEPARTMENT STORE
THE FIRM THAT PAYS YOUR CAR FARE.

Best Killarney Linen Suiting, the yard 12 1-2c.

DAVID'S
REDUCED PRICES
On all Winter Suits and Overcoats; Boys' and Children's Winter Suits and Overcoats; Men's, Youths' and Children's Odd Pants.
Watch our Windows For Prices.
THE A. DAVID CO.

We Are After the Men
who want good looking, durable and stylish Shoes at moderate prices. We'll just put it mildly and say that We've the best $3.50 and $4.00 Shoes this country produces.
In Pat. Kid, Gunmetal and Vici.
$3.50 and $4.00
HEWLETT & PRICE
109 MARKET ST.

A Few More Days of Grace!
From now until January 1st, at which date we take stock, we will sell goods cheaper than ever.
While our holiday trade was heavier than ever before, we still have plenty of bright, new, fresh goods with which to supply the requirements of our customers. Our low prices will greatly help out those who have had considerable expense during the holidays.
Call and examine our goods and get our prices if interested.
Remember that these prices are until Jan. 1st, 1910, only. Dollars saved by buying now.
The Wilmington Furniture Co.
Wilmington, N. C.

SUIT AGAINST MR. W. E. WORTH

Knickerbocker Trust Co. Brings Action in Federal Court for Amount Alleged to be Due on "Purchase Agreement."

The latest move in the apparently almost endless litigation growing out of the Rockingham Power Company difficulties is the institution of a civil action in the Federal Court by the Knickerbocker Trust Company, of New York, against W. E. Worth, of this city, for an aggregate of $29,414.98, alleged to be due on a "purchase agreement" of date of Feb. 15th, 1906.

The complaint sets out that on the above named date the defendant made an agreement in writing, entitled "Purchase Agreement", with Hugh MacRae & Co., Washington, D. C., Electric Bond and Share Co., and Colonial Securities Co., agreeing to take a certain amount of stocks and bonds in the company organized to develop the water power on the Yadkin river; that said agreement was accepted and that on or about Jan. 5th, 1906, defendant was notified that the amount of bonds and stock had been issued; that on the 18th of June, 1906, the defendant paid $9,000 on account of the instalment of the purchase price of the said securities subscribed by him; that on Dec. 24, 1906, the second payment was due from all except those who elected to defer payment; that the defendant elected to defer payment and the plaintiff was accepted as guarantor of loans made to the Rockingham Contracting Company to the extent of his deferred payments; that plaintiff advanced the company sums of money aggregating $1,488,950, the Rockingham Contracting Company delivering its promissory every time a loan was made; that of the total so loaned and advanced by plaintiff the sum of $36,000 was advanced in consideration of and in reliance upon the defendant's said pledge to purchase agreement and guaranty thereing contained; that on Jan. 15th, 1909, said loan became due and payable and payment was demanded of the Rockingham Contracting Company and that certain of said subscribers to the purchase agreement paid $1,452,319.86, but defendant was credited with the sum of $1,293.27 for net accrued interest upon his payment of said first instalment of $9,000, after deducting the sum of $97.23, being accrued interest represented by the coupons attached to his bonds from Jan. 1st, 1909, to Jan. 15th, 1909; that on or about May 11th, 1909, the bonds subscribed for by defendant and held in said pledge by plaintiff were sold for $6,000; that the reasonable expenses of said sale were $37.25, leaving a net balance of $5,962.75, which was credited to the account of the defendant, leaving a balance due of $28,743.98 with interest from May 11, 1909; that is also now due the plaintiff interest at the rate of 6 per cent. upon the sum of $34,706.74 from Jan. 15th, 1909, to May 11th, 1909, amounting to $671.

The firm of Davis & Davis appear as counsel of record for the plaintiff company.

MECHANICS' HOME ASSOCIATION.

Twenty-First Annual Report of Secretary Submitted Last Night.

So well pleased were the stockholders with the management of the Mechanics' Home Association during the past year, that they did not bother to attend in large numbers the annual meeting last night in the office of the secretary, Mr. W. M. Cumming, on Princess street.

Those who were present, however, received with satisfaction the annual reports and the old officers who hold over by virtue of no election. The Association began business May 11th, 1889, and has had a most successful career, contributing no little to the upbuilding of the city and affording a safe and convenient method of saving. On January 1st there were 4,517 shares outstanding and during the year 1909 the 25th and 26th series of stock were matured, all stockholders being paid $100 per share. The 27th series will mature in April, 1910. There have been no losses of any kind. Already 38 shares have been opened, the 39th having been opened Jan. 1st, 1910. All loans were reported in good shape. Two new series are opened each year, one in January and one in July.

INVESTIGATION FINISHED.

End of Trial of Mr. G. T. Williamson by Court Martial.

The trial of Mr. G. T. Williamson, a member of the local division of the Naval Reserves, by court martial, on charges preferred against him by Mr. Cuthbert Martin, lieutenant commanding, extended mention of which was made in yesterday's paper was concluded yesterday afternoon. The taking of testimony was concluded shortly after 12 o'clock when C. C. Loughlin, Esq., for the defendant, and Lieutenant J. C. B. Eringhause, of Elizabeth City, the judicial officer of the court, made their arguments. The officers composing the court met again yesterday afternoon in executive session to arrive at a decision which will be forwarded to Adjutant General J. F. Armfield, Raleigh, under seal, and will be announced by him in a communication to the local division.

Side Collision With Street Car

An automobile in which Mrs. S. J. Springer and two lady friends were driving on Fifth street, toward Market, was in a side collision with Carolina Place Car No. 2, Motorman C. C. Loper and Conductor M. D. Pye, at the Princess street intersection yesterday afternoon about 5:30 o'clock. The two ladies accompanying Mrs. Springer saved themselves by jumping while Mrs. Springer was thrown from the machine but was fortunately not injured. The front axle of the car was badly bent and other parts of the running gear disarranged by the impact of the collision.

Fireman Lost His Cap.

While responding with members of his company to the alarm of fire at the Chadbourn Sash, Door & Lumber Co., Wednesday night, Fireman Clyde Lee lost his cap along the street. The finder will confer a great favor by returning the cap or 'phoning him where he may call for it.

TO IMPROVE TEA CHEST PLANT

Building Will be Erected by Acme Company Across the River and Modern Machinery is Being Placed—Work.

A large consignment of modern machinery was received this week by the Wilmington branch of the Acme Tea Chest Company from Glasgow, Scotland, to be used in veneering work, an entirely new departure at the plant, and work will begin Monday on the erection of an additional building at the plant across the river from foot of Princess street.

The machinery was imported to New York from Scotland and transferred to the Clyde Line, arriving here on the Sabine Tuesday. Another consignment of the machinery is on the way across now and is expected within the next few weeks.

The building will be 150x60 feet in size and the contract has been awarded to Mr. C. W. Caldwell. The new structure will be on the order of the present ones of the company, but considerably larger.

The proposed improvements will cost between $8,000 and $10,000. The work in the past of the Acme Tea Chest Company as far as the local branch was concerned, has been to merely veneer the bark from the gum logs before they were exported for economy in the hold of vessels, but in future they will finish for the veneering and will cut from the logs the wood that is not utilized in the manufacture of tea chests.

Several steamer cargoes of gum logs are secured in the surrounding country for foreign export every year. Mr. J. B. Brand, local manager of the Acme Company, will have the erection of the new building and other improvements to the plant under his personal direction.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Division at Goldsboro.

Prof. Washington Catlett, county superintendent of public instruction, left last night for Goldsboro to attend the annual meeting of the Southeastern Division of the Association of County Superintendents of Public Instruction, which convened in that city last night for a three days session with the president, Prof. S. M. Brinson, superintendent of public instruction of Craven county, presiding. Prof. Catlett is secretary of the organization. In connection with the meeting State Superintendent J. Y. Joyner has called a meeting of the principals of the high schools in the division which comprises 20 counties in which there are 31 high schools. This is one of the most important meetings of the association. No set programme was arranged, Superintendent Joyner stating that he had some important matters that he desired to bring before the educational workers and that the remainder of the time could be advantageously taken up with general discussions.

RETURNS TO FACE CHARGE.

Former Road Superintendent Hocutt Has No Fear of Indictment.

Former Road Superintendent Herbert Hocutt, of this county, who was recently indicted by a grand jury in the Superior Court in connection with certain irregularities in his accounts, which had been satisfactorily adjusted with the Board of County Commissioners, returned to the city yesterday from Bristol, Va., where he has a good position and at once gave himself up to the court, posting $100 cash bond for his appearance at the April term of court. He returned to the city entirely of his own volition and says that he has nothing whatever to fear from the indictment as he has been guilty of no wrong and that he is perfectly willing to rest the matter with an intelligent jury of twelve men in New Hanover county. He has retained Herbert McClammy, Esq., to look after his interest in connection with the matter and will return to his duties in Virginia this morning.

FIVE-ROOM HOUSE BURNED.

Caught From Spark From the Fire at Chadbourn Lumber Mills.

In the rush and excitement of the fire and other matters Wednesday night it was not ascertained that a five-room frame house owned by Mrs G. S. Foster and occupied by Nancy Faison, colored, was destroyed from a spark from the fire which consumed the Sixth street plant of the Chadbourn Sash, Door & Lumber Company. The building was located between the Chadbourn plant and the railroad tracks. The occupants of the house discovered the blaze in time to remove their furniture. There was no insurance on the building, which was valued at $400.

Real Estate Transfers.

Deeds were filed for record yesterday as follows: E. T. Wade and wife to J. A. Montgomery, for $100 and other considerations, 17 acres of land in Harnett township, on the old Newbern dirt road, adjoining lands of Ada E. Riggs, W. R. Evans, J. B. Mercer and others; Victor T. Boatwright, of Portsmouth, Va., to J. L. Boatwright, of Wilmington, for $100 and other considerations, lot on east side of Fourth, 76 1-2 feet south of Orange street, 15 1-2x110 feet in size; Thos. H. Wright to Henry Sampson, H. H. Hargrove and W. H. Spear, trustees of Central Baptist Church, of Wilmington, for $100 and other considerations, lot on south side of Red Cross, 271.7 feet east of Seventh street, 26x66 feet in size.

Thanks to the Firemen.

In an official card elsewhere in today's paper, the Independent Ice Company extends its cordial thanks to Chief Schnibben and his gallant firemen for saving its plant at corner of Seventh and Brunswick streets when the property of the Chadbourn Sash, Door & Lumber Company was destroyed on Wednesday night.

Remember, the Rural Building & Loan Association opens its 13th series Saturday, February 5th. fe 2-4t.

Y. M. C. A. CAMPAIGN A SUCCESS

Citizens Contributed Liberally and $2,760 Was Raised—Enthusiastic Gathering of Workers Concluding Event.

Concluding an energetic and highly successful campaign, in which $2,760 was contributed by the citizens and young men of the city to maintain the Y. M. C. A. through the coming year, the active workers of the Association announced yesterday that they would continue their efforts in order that all members and others might be given an opportunity to contribute to a fund for necessary improvements to the building.

Appreciation of the splendid manner in which the campaign has been conducted and the loyalty of the citizens, was the keynote of the last meeting of the Association workers and their friends yesterday at 1 o'clock. The gathering was for the purpose of receiving the contributions and the announcement that they had received $260 more than had been asked for, came with enthusiasm.

The campaign has been in progress since Monday with daily meetings of the workers at the Association when the amounts subscribed to the fund during the day were announced and much interest has been displayed throughout the four days of the canvass.

Mr. L. B. Rogers, chairman of the committee, made the statement yesterday that it had been the most completely successful campaign that he ever entered and that the Y. M. C. A. work had been carried on with such vigor and forcefulness during the past year that it had seemed a pleasure to those whom he approached to assist with the fund.

Dinner was served at the association yesterday and brief after-dinner talks were made by Rev. A. D. McClure, D. D., pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church; Mr. Rogers, chairman of the committee; Secretary Kettle, Assistant Secretary Bowden, Mr. W. M. Cumming and others.

Those who have enlisted in the cause to assist in the campaign have not had difficulty in securing the amount decided upon, and at the same time there are quite a number of citizens and members who have not been approached. The suggestion of Mr. Julian L. Smith, Inter-State Field Secretary, who has assisted in the campaign, that the work to raise more money be continued, was acted upon in an enthusiastic manner and all subscribed within the next few days will be for building improvements.

Dr. McClure made a pleasing little talk expressing his sincere interest in the work and complimenting all who had taken part. Mr. Rogers made a talk in the interest of the business men, who have supported the Y. M. C. A. for years and still rally to the cause at every opportunity. Secretary Kettle was enthusiastic over the feeling displayed in the work by the business men and citizens. Mr. Cumming spoke of the influence of the Y. M. C. A. and the existing fellowship. Mr. Bowden, in behalf of the young men, expressed his appreciation to the active workers.

The business men's committee for the campaign was as follows: L. B. Rogers, chairman; R. A. Brand, H. W. Malloy, J. T. King, W. W. Koch, G. J. Boney, Drs. Murphy and Stanly, J. R. Hanby, W. H. Sprunt, F. E. Hashagen and Dr. Slocum.

The young men's committee was: H. G. Bowden, chairman; T. D. Meares, Jr., T. Utley King, B. Mills, H. E. O'Keef, B. A. Thees, M. A. Curtis, W. H. Andrews, H. M. Kendall, H. G. Foard, Bryan Newkirk, and A. M. Reinholdt.

Within the next few weeks a public reception will be given at the Y. M. C. A. to the contributors in the campaign. An interesting programme will be arranged and it will be a delightful event.

AFTERMATH OF FIRE.

Plant Will Not be Rebuilt on Site—Fireman Peterson Injured.

The last of the fire which destroyed the Sixth street plant of the Chadbourn Sash, Door & Lumber Company's plant Wednesday night was extinguished, after a hard night's work by the firemen, early yesterday morning. Figures of the loss and insurance were approximately correct as given in yesterday's paper. The eight box cars destroyed on the yards were the property of the railroad companies and were valued at about $8,000 in addition to the loss of the plant. The lumber company gives notice that the fire does not affect its mill business and that all orders for rough lumber will be filled as before from its plant at foot of Wooster street. Planing mill machinery has been ordered and will be installed at foot of Wooster street in a week or two, but the plant on Sixth street, it is likely will not be rebuilt and the site will be sold to some other manufacturing enterprise, being ideally located for that purpose.

While fighting the flames Wednesday night Fireman A. C. Peterson, of Hose Company No. 3 was overcome by the heat in the office of the plant and had to be carried out after he had suffered severe burns on one arm and shoulder and blisters on his face and neck. He was taken to the hospital but was able to return yesterday to his home at the residence of Mr. J. D. Mote, No. 902 North Fourth street, where it was stated last night he would be all right in a day or two.

Bound Over to Federal Court.

Deput United States Marshal W. J. Benton left yesterday morning for his home at Whiteville, after delivering to the county jailor here Crawford Marlow, a white man about 30 years old, given a hearing in Whiteville Wednesday morning before United States Commissioner I. B. Tucker on the charge of retailing and bound over to the next term of Federal Court, which convenes in this city Tuesday with Judge H. G. Connor presiding. Bond was fixed at $200 which the young man was unable to give. The offense is alleged to have been committed at Grist, Columbus county, last October. There were four witnesses, all white men, against the defendant.

CHAMBER'S COMMERCIAL CLUB

First Meeting Last Night of Auxiliary Organization—Officers Elected and Several Rousing Addresses—Supper.

Around the banquet board at the Chamber of Commerce some 70-odd of the most prominent members of that body met last night and formally organized the Commercial Club, an auxiliary to the Chamber, in accordance with the ideas of Mr. C. N. Evans, cashier of the Southern National Bank, as expressed at a recent meeting of the Chamber. Following the election of officers a number of enthusiastic addresses, full of encouragement for the future of Wilmington, were made by members and invited guests.

The business men gathered in the rooms of the Chamber promptly at 7 o'clock. Mr. C. N. Evans, chairman of the committee to arrange for the formation of the club, stated that they would proceed to satisfy the physical man before taking up any business matters. The following was the menu: Sliced turkey with dressing, North Carolina ham, Commercial Club sandwiches, chilled celery, pickles, queen olives, salted peanuts, beaten biscuits, Saratoga chips, coffee, cigars and cigarettes.

Col. Walker Taylor was called to the chair and asked Mr. Evans to explain the purposes of the club. Mr. Evans stated that the club would be an organization distinctively within the Chamber of Commerce. That is to say, every member of the Chamber is constituted a member of the club and every man connected with the business of any member is eligible to attend the meetings. The plan of organization, he said, called for the election of a president, vice president and secretary. The club would be non-political, would not be a social organization nor would it officially interest itself in politics or any matters other than the promotion of the commerce of the city. Meetings will be held at stated intervals, always in the form of a supper at a moderate price per plate, the cost of which is to be paid by those who attend. Such gatherings, he said, would afford fine facilities of entertaining any prominent visitors and also afford means of forming acquaintance and closer relations among the members. The meetings will be held when there is occasion and the extent of the menu and general elaborateness of dinner as to attendance and embellishment will be entirely dependent upon the occasion and the number of members agreeing to attend. He said that such an organization would enable any member of the Chamber of Commerce to present to the officers the occasion for such a meeting and that it would be held whenever subjects considered of sufficient importance by members of the Chamber are brought up. In brief, said the speaker, it is to be an auxiliary of the Chamber of Commerce in all its functions, and he declared that the necessity of such an organization or the closer communion between members of the Chamber was clearly evidenced by the fact that a long time member of the Chamber inquired of another last night the name of a gentleman standing over in the corner, who himself was connected with the organization and in good standing. When Mr. Evans concluded a motion was made and carried that the meeting proceed to the election of officers.

The following were placed in nomination to fill the three offices: Mr. J. M. Stevenson nominated Mr. C. N. Evans for president; Mr. J. A. Taylor nominated Mr. R. L. Boyd for vice president, and Mr. W. H. Sprunt nominated Mr. J. A. McGeachy for secretary. There were no other nominations and those named were duly elected. This is the three who had in charge the arrangements for the formation of the club and is a splendid team.

The club then spent some two hours in an informal discussion of various matters of vital interest to Wilmington and this section. Col. Walker Taylor was the first speaker. He suggested that two of the most important things needed at this time was the establishment of free ferries between New Hanover and Brunswick and New Hanover and Bladen, referring to the amount the farmers now have to pay to cross the streams.

President Evans asked Mr. J. A. Taylor, president of the Chamber, to state his conception of the Commercial Club as an adjunct to the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Taylor favored the general work as outlined by Mr. Evans, but suggested that committees be appointed with a view of handling just such matters as the bridge question. Mr. Evans explained that the club would thrash out as well as it could all matters of the kind and present them to the Chamber for decisive action when occasion demanded it.

Mr. James H. Chadbourn introduced to the meeting Mr. J. J. DeKinder, a prominent member of the Corinthian Yacht Club, of Philadelphia, and also connected with several organizations concerned with yachting estimated in value at $150,000,000. Mr. DeKinder said in the beginning that as the automobile had become accepted pleasure for the inland the motor boat is now the accepted Summer home of the wealthy business man of the North who takes his family and conveys it to the Southern climate through the coast routes. He referred to the great advantage Wilmington will enjoy upon the completion of the inland waterways project. Many of the Northern yachtsmen will prefer the inland route and there will be a great influx of such visitors to the Cape Fear. He said that invariably the sections visited by these pleasure boats are benefitted by investments in building sites in fishing and other industries and not infrequently homes are established. He made a very fine talk and was listened to with evident interest.

R. S. White, Esq., of Elizabethtown, was introduced by Mr. W. B. Cooper president of the American National Bank. Mr. White made a very happy short address. He said that he had attended many banquets, but had never before been called upon to address so large a commercial gathering. He said he thoroughly enjoyed the occasion and that hereafter he would not lose an opportunity to put in a good word for Wilmington.

Mr. J. S. Funchess was enthusiastic in expressing his gratification at such a large attendance of the representative members of the Chamber. He referred to the proposition to build sveral large hotels at Scott's Hill or some other point near Wilmington.

Mr. R. L. Boyd, local manager of the Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co., the vice president of the club, responded in his usual happy vein. He acknowledged the honor conferred upon him by his election to the office of vice president and pledged his best efforts in behalf of a Greater Wilmington. He said that he was not a speech-maker, although his occupation was that of enabling others to talk. In conclusion he assured the meeting that his best efforts would be directed toward the advancement of the material interests of the city.

Mr. C. C. Covington made one of the most interesting addresses of the evening. He strongly endorsed the club, declaring it a movement calculated to be of greatest benefit to the Chamber of Commerce in enabling its members to unite in social as well as business matters.

Mr. J. A. Taylor was asked to give some facts and figures relative to freight rates charged on shipments by steamer from New York for points in Wilmington territory as compared with rates given Norfolk to the same points. He spoke at some length and was listened to with marked interest. In conclusion he stated that the committee from the Chamber of Commerce would shortly make a full report.

The secretary, Mr. J. A. McGeachy, presented an advertising scheme which will enable members of the Chamber to exploit the commercial and climatic advantages of this city and section through the means of envelopes. Before taking his seat he thanked the members for honoring him with the office of secretary.

One of the most interesting and instructive addresses was by Mr. W. H. Sprunt, who discussed in a most enlightening way cotton contracts as they concern the farmer, merchant and exporter. He was listened to with rapt attention.

Capt. Earl I Brown, United States Engineer in charge of this district, was questioned relative to his opinion of the result of the recent visit to this section of the Waterways Commission. He indicated clearly that the visit will be of great benefit to the projects in this section. With reference to the inland waterways project, he said that for some time he had been considering two routes, the one via Newbern and Neuse river to Pollocksville, 45 miles through to Bannerman's Bridge, on Northeast Cape Fear, the other down the coast to a point opposite Scott's Hill then across to Northeast Cape Fear. Personally he favored the former route.

Mr. James H. Cowan was highly complimentry in his remarks with reference to the work of the Chamber of Commerce and was satisfied from reading reports of the work of similar bodies in other towns of the South that not only was the local organization the most lively and effective of any in North Carolina but was not behind any in the South considering the size of the city.

The last speaker was Mr. M. F. H. Gouverneur, who stated that while engaged recently in collaborating some statistics for Mr. Hugh MacRae in reference to some matters in which Northern interests were concerned he was astounded and gratified to find that North Carolina had increased 200 per cent. in cotton manufacturing as against 125 per cent. for the whole South. The banking resources had likewise increased 75 per cent. over the whole South. He also gave other figures to show the great progress being made by this State.

WERE COLLEGE MATES.

Senator Clarke and Dr. Lilly, of Fayetteville, Meet Again.

Yesterday afternoons' Fayetteville Observer has the following:

"Dr. H. W. Lilly, experienced a pleasant surprise Tuesday while he was accompanying the members of the Waterways Commission on the trip down the Cape Fear. He was engaged in a conversation with Senator Clarke, of Arkansas, when the Senator happened to mention the name of a certain person. Dr. Lilly told the Senator that he went to the University of Virginia with the person referred to, and thereupon Senator Clarke said, "Why, man alive, I was there too at that time; I was studying law, and you, Lilly, were studying medicine." Then Dr. Lilly said: "Why you are Jim Clarke," and the dignified Senator admitted the corn, and also that he was ten years the Doctor's senior, though he is a magnificent specimen of a man. He was from Yazoo City, Miss., when he was at the University of Virginia, but after graduating at that institution he removed to Arkansas, becoming Governor of that State and later its Senator in Congress."

BIG SUIT DOCKETED HERE

Garysburg Manufacturing Co. vs. J. A. Rowe, of Pender County, N. C.

By transfer from Northampton county, a big suit entitled Garysburg Lumber Company against J. A. Rowe, of Pender county, involving some $13,000 in a timber deal of about $20,000, has just been docketed in Superior Court here and will take its place at the proper time on the calendar for trial. The case was instituted in Northampton county, the home of the plaintiff company, and was removed to New Hanover on defendant's motion before Judge Peebles to transfer to Pender for the convenience of witnesses, etc., after one issue in similar litigation had been decided in favor of defendants. Ex-Judge E. K. Bryan is counsel for the plaintiff company and Messrs. Stevens, Beasley & Weeks appear for the defendant. H. G. Stevens, Esq., was here yesterday and brought the transcript of the case to this county.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, La Grippe, Asthma, Throat and Lung Troubles. Prevents Pneumonia and Consumption

ROBERT R. BELLAMY.

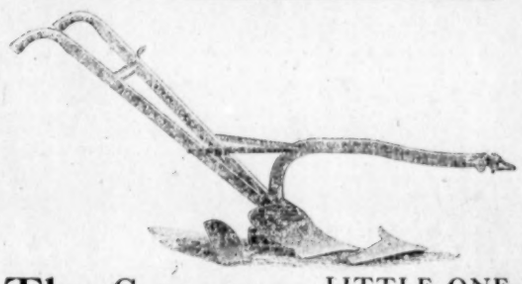
CONTAINS NO HARMFUL DRUGS

The Genuine is in the YELLOW PACKAGE

The Old and Experienced Farmers

Have always wished for a substantial, light, little

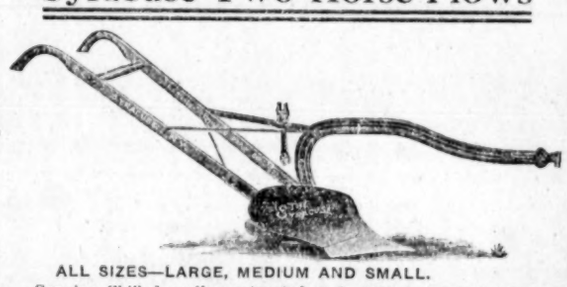
ONE-HORSE PLOW



The Syracuse LITTLE ONE-HORSE PLOWS

Are high grade Chilled Plows—Genuine Chilled Castings through and through with steel beams and standards. Size and shape same as the "Dixie" and weight only 47 pounds. They are not intended to take the place of two-horse plows. We have a line of them, too, but if you want the sweetest running, longest lasting one-horse plow ever made, try one of them.

Syracuse Two-Horse Plows



ALL SIZES—LARGE, MEDIUM AND SMALL.

Genuine Chilled, well constructed, and without a superior for general purpose work. Light draft and handle easily.

For sale by leading merchants everywhere.

If your merchant does not keep them, write to us, and we will tell you where to go.

Over 3,000 satisfied farmers using Syracuse Plows bought from us. Why not you?

N. Jacobi Hardware Co.

General Distributing Agent.

ja 23 tf

Expert Cutter Service

Hamburger Bros. & Co,, of Baltimore, Md., will have their expert cutter at our store

February 8th and 9th, Tuesday and Wednesday

with an exceedingly handsome line of Spring Woolens. Give him a look and get posted on correct Spring styles.

J. W. H. FUCHS

fe3 tf

The Most Delicious Hot Chocolate With Whipped Cream . . . . . In the City

Hot Beef Bouillon. Hot Clam Bouillon. Hot Oyster Bouillon. Hot Lemonade.

If you have a bad cold come to us before closing hour, get a hot Lemonade and go right to bed and the following morning you will feel a heap better.

Fresh flower seeds of every kind just received today. Now is the time to begin to plant.

J. HICKS BUNTING DRUG CO.

FRONT AND GRACE STREETS.

"The Drug Store That Has Everything Anybody Else Has and Some Things Nobody Else Has."

ja 30 tf

Advertising Cures Business Stagnation.

SOCIAL and PERSONAL

Brief Mention, News of Societies, Meetings, etc

Mrs. Emmett Crow is in Fayetteville, the guest of friends and relatives.

* * *

Miss Lila Branch, of Fayetteville, is visiting her brother, Mr. W. M. Branch, at 318 North Fifth street.

* * *

Yesterday afternoon's Fayetteville Observer says: "Mrs. W. J. McDiarmid and Mrs. E. L. Pemberton are guests of Mrs. James Sprunt at Orton plantation near Wilmington."

* * *

The Baptist Young People's Union of Southside Church will celebrate its first anniversary this evening. A programme of pleasing numbers has been arranged and a cordial invitation is extended to the public.

* * *

The Silver Tea and Advertisement party to be given by the ladies of the Elizabeth MacRae Foreign Missionary Society at the Abbie Chadbourn hall of the First Presbyterian church tonight has been postponed.

* * *

The Ladies' Aid Society and Epworth League of Trinity M. E. Church have arranged a delightful social hour for their friends this evening. Refreshments will be served without charge and a programme of pleasing selections will be given. Each person who attends is expected to bring a penny for each year of his or her age and the proceeds will be devoted to the parsonage fund.

* * *

The Valentine party given in the lecture room of Grace M. E. Church last night by Parsonage Circles 3 and 4 of the congregation was a most successful affair in every respect. The attendance was large and the programme, announced yesterday morning, was attractive and entertaining. Some 2,000 hearts were used very effectively in the elaborate decorations. The circles realized about $50 from the entertainment.

* * *

HOSPITAL CIRCLE ARRANGES FOR BIG BENEFIT THIS MONTH.

The Hospital Circle of the King's Daughters is arranging for Hospital Day on Friday, February 11th, and the ladies in charge of this most valuable work hope for the earnest and most generous support of the community. The Day is for providing funds for the installation of an elevator and other improvements at the institution, which are not only desirable but very necessary. The ladies of the Hospital Circle have already done much toward bringing the hospital to its present high standard of efficiency and they certainly deserve all success in their undertaking of Hospital Day in 1910. Further announcement of the Day and its purposes will be made later.

* * *

QUIET HOME WEDDING CELEBRATED YESTERDAY.

Miss Addie T. Brinkley, attractive daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Brinkley, and Mr. David C. Dudley, a prominent young business man of Greenville, N. C., were happily united in marriage at 6 o'clock last evening, the ceremony being performed at the home of the bride's parents, 417 Chestnut street, Rev. Thos. A. Smoot, pastor of Grace Methodist Church officiating. Conforming to the wishes of the bride it was a very quiet affair, only members of the immediate family in Wilmington being present. The bride was becomingly attired in a handsome traveling suit of blue with hat and gloves to match. The announcement of the marriage will come as quite a surprise to many of the friends of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Brinkley left on the 7 o'clock train last evening for Greenville, where they will reside. The bride, by her attractive personality and sweet disposition, has made many warm friends in Wilmington, who will miss her greatly, but take pleasure in the hope that she will return frequently on visits.

* * *

THE SOROSIS TEA TODAY, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

In the parlors of The Orton this afternoon, from 4 to 6, and evening, from 8 to 10 o'clock, the North Carolina Sorosis will give a delightful silver tea under the general direction of Mrs. J. G. Barentine, general chairman. The ladies have been quite active for some weeks arranging for the affair and have planned well for the pleasure of the large number whom they expect to have as guests. As stated in yesterday morning's paper the public generally is invited to attend and especially are representatives of the various commercial, mercantile, fraternal, charitable, social and other organizations invited to be present. The event has been arranged by the ladies with a view of securing funds for civic improvement work which will shortly be undertaken through the medium of a Civic League and should be attended by hundreds of Wilmington people, who by their very presence will give endorsement to the movement for a cleaner Wilmington and better kept yards, etc. A musical programme of unusual excellence has been arranged for both the afternoon and evening and the participants include some of Wilmington's best talent. The ladies in charge of the affair assure all those who attend a most cordial welcome and a most delightful time and it is hoped that the invitation will be accepted by a goodly portion of the city's population. During the hours of the tea a voluntary contribution will be received from guests, this money, as stated above, to be applied to work in connection with the Civic League which will be organized within a few weeks. The programme, afternoon and evening, is as follows;

Afternoon Programme.

Piano Duet—"Radience"...Gottschalk.
Mrs. R. G. Grady. Mrs. W. A. French.
Song—"Love, The Peddler"—German.
Mrs. R. C. Merritt.
Piano Solo—"On Blooming Meadows"
Mrs. W. W. Love.
Recitation .....Miss Plowden.
Song—"Good Night Little Girl, Good Night" ..... Macery.
Miss Margaret Corbett.
Piano Solo—"Marche Grotesque"..... Sinding.
Miss Julia Post.
Recitation .....Miss Hattie Taylor.

Evening Programme.

Violin Solo.....Selected
Mr. Kneisel.
Song—"To be Sung on the Water" ..... Schubert
Miss Lucy McIntosh.
Recitation.....Miss Bessie Price
Song—"The Nightingale Has a Lyre of Gold" ..... Whipley.
Miss Bulluck.
Piano Solo—Valse Arabesque...Lack.
Mrs. R. G. Grady.
Song—"The Spring Has Come".....
.....Maude White.
Mrs. J. D. Edwards.
Selection ..... Orchestra.
Mr. Johnson. Mr. Willson.
Mr. Womersly. Mr. Martin.
Song.....A Basket of Chestnuts.
Master Greene, William and Morgan Fenly.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

kinson, N. C., were business visitors in the city yesterday.

—Mr. E E. David left yesterday afternoon for a business trip to Atlanta, Ga.

—John D. Kerr, Esq., of Clinton, spent yesterday in the city on legal business.

—Mr. J. H. Tifton, of Jacksonville, N. C., spent yesterday in Wilmington.
—Messrs. Hawes and Sellers, of At

—Mr. J. A. Murphy, of Atkinson, N. C., was in the city yesterday on a business trip.

—Mr. J. H. Mason, one of the clever traveling representatives of the Charlotte Observer, is in the city, a guest at the Orton.

—Yesterday afternoon Fayetteville Observer: "Mr. A. H. Slocomb went down to Wilmington today on the City of Fayetteville."

—The many friends of ex Mayor S. H. Fishblate will regret to learn that he is seriously ill at his apartments in The Carolina. Mr. Fishblate has been in ill-health for a year or more.

—Among the arrivals at The Orton yesterday were: Wm. Green, Elizabeth City; B. A. Meares, Ridgeway, S. C.; Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Masten, Winston-Salem; H. M. Patterson, Greensboro; Dr. J. F. Blake and R. A. Blake, Chadbourn; Nathan O'Beery, Goldsboro.

—Mr. Staalman, a rose gardener, has arrived from Holland and is living at the Castle Haynes colony of the Carolina Trucking Development Company until the arrival of other Hollanders, who will compose the colony to be started between this city and Wrightville Beach.

—Among yesterday's arrivals at The Southern Hotel were Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Lumberton; Miss Kate Marine, Mr. and Mrs. Coville, Marine's; D. C. Dudley, Greenville; A. T. McKeithan, Supply; Elmer Griffin, Rural Hall; W. D. Farrior, Warsaw; D. S. Black, Burgaw; S. T. Parmenter, L. A. Parmenter, Wampee, S. C., and T. B. Cooper, Florence, S. C.

Virginia & Carolina Southern.

Yesterday afternoon's Fayetteville Observer says: "Asked regarding the rumor circulated in Fayetteville on Monday that he and Mr. N. G. Wade had joined partnership to build the proposed road from St. Pauls to Elizabethtown, Mr. Armfield said, 'The only relation that Mr. Wade has to the proposed new road is that I have given him the contract to construct it.'"

LOCAL DOTS.

—In the recent account of the marriage of Mr. Clarence C. Bailey and Miss Annie Howard in this city, it was erroneously stated that the groom was connected with Mr. W. C. Parker, Jr., at Holly Ridge, N. C.

—Through the real estate agency of A. W. Pate Co., Mr. E. T. Wade and wife have sold to Mr. J. A. Montgomery a dwelling, store house and about 17 acres of land in East Wilmington, on the Market street road, for $100 and other considerations.

—There was no session of the Recorder's court yesterday morning. The only case on the docket was against Louis Farrow, colored, charged with gambling, being an alleged member of the gang captured Sunday morning, and this was continued until Saturday.

—In noting a transfer of real estate in yesterday's Star it should have been stated that the deed from C. D. Gilbert and wife was for only a small strip of land, adjoining his Chesnut street property, and not the lot itself as the idea may have erroneously conveyed. The strip was of only four feet and, therefore, inconsequential.

BASKETBALL LAST NIGHT.

Brigade's Junior Team Defeated the Y. M. C. A. Second Seniors.

There was a splendid exhibition of basketball in the gymnasium of the Y. M. C. A. last night, the opposing teams being the Junior team of the Boys' Brigade and the second senior team of the Y. M. C. A. The Brigade team was victorious by the score of 31 to 20. In the first half the Brigade team took a strong lead which was overcome by the Y. M. C. A. team in the second half when the score was tied, but the Brigade boys finished in a rush, winning the game. The attendance was large and the interest keen. The line-up of the teams was as follows: Brigade, Elmer, right forward; Cameron, left forward; Lodor, center; Branch, right guard; Donald, left guard. Y. M. C. A., Murphy, right forward; LeMoyne, left forward; Davis, center; Delamar, right guard; C. Davis, left guard. Lewis played left guard for Y. M. C. A. in last half. Mr. Chas. Dushan was the referee.

This is the second of a series of three games arranged between the teams. Each team has won a game. The third contest will be played at the Boys' Brigade Armory some time in the near future.

THE BEST GUARANTEE.

Your grocer will refund the full purchase price if Blue Ribbon Lemon and Vanilla Extracts fail to please.

The Theatre

Minstrelsy does not appeal to one class of theatre-goers alone, but to all classes, from the peanut-eating urchin in the gallery to the evening-dressed aristocrats in the boxes. Everyone enjoys the minstrel show. And why? Probably it is because it is an American institution. The play, the opera, the pantomime and musical comedy all had their birth in the Old World, but minstrelsy is strictly of the land of Uncle Sam. In speaking of minstrels, the name of Richards & Pringle's naturally comes to mind. The minstrel company bearing that name is the oldest in the world, and if the press of the country is to be believed, is the best as well. This splendid organization, forty strong, will appear at the Academy next Wednesday night.

At the Bijou Today.

"The Heroine of Mafeking," a notable war picture of the kind thatu sually draws the crowds, "The Sleeper", a most amusing picture depicting the result of a visit to a hypnotist, and "A Convenient Lamp Post", illustrating a most remarkable jag, are the titles of the pictures at the Bijou today.

INEXPRESSIBLY SAD DEATH.

Mrs. H. P. Reeves Passed Away Last Night at Memorial Hospital.

As a shock to hosts of friends in Wilmington and elsewhere will come the announcement this morning of the death of Mrs. Horace P. Reeves, which occurred at 11 o'clock last night at the James Walker Memorial Hospital, where she had been under treatment for several days. Mrs. Reeves was a daughter of Capt. and Mrs. A. D. Brown, of this city, and the young wife of Mr. H. P. Reeves, who is connected with the general offices of the Atlantic Coast Line in this city. Only a few brief months ago she was a bride and her life was one of great promise and brightness. She was possessed of a sweet, lovable disposition and wherever she was known she was loved and admired. Her taking away in the flower of a beautiful young womanhood is inexpressibly sad and to the bereaved young husband, father and mother, and an only sister, Mrs. Frank Alexander, of Charlotte, the tenderest sympathy of a host of friends goes out in this hour of their great sorrow.

The funeral announcement will be made later, the hour depending upon the arrival of a sister and brother of Mr. Reeves from Atlanta. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander of Charlotte have arrived to be with other members of the family in their grief.

GOOD ROADS IN BRUNSWICK.

Additional Bonds for Road Improvement May be Issued.

Mr. W. L. Spoon, expert Highway Engineer of the Agricultural Department, who is off on a year's furlough and is now spending some time in going over the highways in North Carolina, his native State, spent several days in Brunswick county this week looking over the eight mile sand-clay road in Smithville township, for the improvement of which citizens of the township voted $12,000 in bonds osme months ago. The road was built as an experiment and has proved so satisfactory that there is a strong movement to vote additional bonds for similar improvement of other roads. Mr. Spoon made an inspection of the road and he said that it met all the requirements and was constructed at a very small cost. It is not thought that there will be any difficulty in voting additional road improvement bonds in Brunswick when an election is called to determine the question. Messrs. W. H. Pyke, J. H. Smith and J. Berg are leaders in the good roads movement in Smithville township and they have found a most healthy sentiment in favor of additional bonds.

CHERRY MINE HORROR.

Work of Taking Bodies From the Shafts Now Proceeding.

Cherry, Ill., Feb. 3.—While the work of clearing the passageway between the main shaft and the escape pit proceeded in the St. Paul mine, sanitary methods of removing the 167 bodies and for disposing of the putrid water now in the lower level, were agreed on tonight by State and village health officers.

Chemists found that while the water was not much contaminated it was decided that all the seapage must be pumped from the 500 foot level into a disinfecting tank in the 350 foot level so that the water will be harmless before it is forced to the surface.

Arrangements were also made to have the bodies handled in the most sanitary manner. The assistants of the undertakers will wear antiseptic clothing, gloves and inhalers. General manager Taylor of the St. Paul Mine Company today requested the sheriff to send deputies to Cherry to prevent any possible outbreak when the bodies are taken from the mine.

BUGEYE'S CREW LOST.

Mute Evidence of Struggle in Finding of Captain's Body.

Crisfield, Md., Feb. 3.—Mute evidence of a terrible struggle against the elements and the foundering of a Chesapeake Bay oyster boat, with the loss of the entire crew reached this port today when Capt. Henry J. Nelson, of Crisfield, came in with the body of the captain of the bugeye Effie Smith, William A. Bradshaw, of Smith's Island. The bugeye carried a crew of three men. Capt. Nelson who discovered the wrecked vessel about three miles from Narrow's Island light, found the body of Capt. Bradshaw lashed to one of the masts. He had evidently been dead for some hours. No trace of the crew was obtained and it is thought they were washed overboard and drowned.

Lynchburg, Va., Feb. 3.—The commission of the Virginia Legislature, which produced the statues of Washington and Lee for the Hall of Fame at Washington, will meet in Washington Saturday to ascertain if there is anything that the commission can do to have the State's offering accepted by the Government.

HUNG JURY IN BANK CASE

After Deliberating Several Hours Jury Retired Last Night Without Arriving at Answer to Lone Issue Submitted.

After deliberating for several hours the Superior Court jury, which has in hearing the case of the Murchison National Bank against the Dunn Oil Mills Company and J. D. Barnes, retired last night without being able to agree upon an answer to the lone issue submitted. The jurors will continue their deliberations this morning.

The case was given to the jury just before adjournment of the morning session. The issue submitted was to the effect, "Did the Dunn Oil Mills Company receive anything of value for the note of $10,000 which Ernest F. Young had discounted in the Murchison National Bank for the Dunn bank?"

At the afternoon session Judge Guion heard argument of counsel in the case relative to the issues involving only points of law. The main point raised by the counsel for defendants was that the action of Mr. Barnes in signing the promissory note given to the defunct Merchants & Farmers' Bank, Dunn, N. C., was not binding upon the oil mills company as it had not been ratified by the board of directors. The issues to be determined by Judge Guion will be submitted this morning.

In the case of Pembroke Jones against the Southern Express Company, involving an agreement relative to rates on shipments of ducks, a judgment for non-suit was signed. A judgment for $100 was entered in the case of State against Joseph Hankins. The defendant went on the bond of his son, who skipped, and it was necessary to sell his property to collect the $100 bond. The case of J. D. McLamb against the Tidewater Power Company was continued and set for trial on the first day of the next term. The following cases were continued by consent: Carpenter Baggett Co. against J. A. Taylor; in matter of the will of Zillah Fowler; Lula Russ vs. the Wilmington Steam Laundry; J. W. Brittain vs. A. M. Bowden.

DUPLIN MAN KILLED

Branch From Falling Tree Struck Him. Found in Woods.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Mount Olive, N. C., Feb. 3.—News reached this city this morning to the effect that Mr. Lee J. Shine, a citizen of Duplin county, living in the Wolfscrape section, north of Kenansville, was found dead in the woods Wednesday, where he went to fell some trees; the indications pointing to the fact that a tree which he had cut down broke off in falling and a part of the top striking Mr. Shine killing him instantly. He had evidently been dead several hours when the body was found. He was a son of Mr. James Shine, of Faison, and a brother of Mr. Walter Shine, of Kenansville. Deceased leaves a wife and several children, to whom the sincere sympathy of their large number of friends throughout this section is extended. Mrs. Shine was Miss Claudia Pearsall, daughter of Mr. Wesley Pearsall, of Duplin county, and an excellent, noble and accomplished woman. Mr. Shine was a clever and popular gentleman, and will be greatly missed in his community.

WAS LINCOLN'S SUBSTITUTE

Bill Introduced For Statue to Commemorate His Services

Washington, Feb. 3.—The soldier who fought through the Civil war as the personal substitute of Abraham Lincoln is to have a statue erected in commemoration iof his services. Few people know that President Lincoln sent a substitute to the front during the stormy days of the Civil war, but his name will be engraved in the niche of fame if the bill providing for a statue in his honor becomes a law. A bill appropriating $20,000 for the purpose was presented in the House today by Representative Palmer (Democrat) of Pennsylvania.

The name of this hitherto unknown hero is J. Summerfield Staples, of Stroudsburg, Pa. He died there some 10 years ago and it is at Stroudsburg that it is now proposed to erect the statue. In the little burial ground at Stroudsburg, a small tablet today marks the resting place of Staples, bearing on its face the simple inscription "Here lies the body of J. Summerfield Staples, representative recruit of Abraham Lincoln."

HON. THOS. SETTLE.

Report in Salisbury That He is Slated For Position.

Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 3.—The Salisbury Post, with apparent inside information, publishes a statement to the effect that Hon. Thomas Settle, of Asheville, will within a few days be named as assistant to the Attorney General of the United States. The position is one of much importance and carries a salary of $5,000 per year. That it is to fall to a North Carolinian seems certain.

MARDI GRAS BEGINS.

Parade and Ball of Knights of Momus Last Evening.

New Orleans, Feb. 3.—The parade and ball of the Knights of Momus, marking the beginning of the brilliant pageants of the Mardi Gras and concluding days of the carnival season in New Orleans, was given tonight. The crowds in attendance are among the largest in the history of Mardi Gras celebrations.

MRS. FOARD FOR BLACKMAIL

Warriner Paid Her $84,000 For Her Silence—Trial Begins.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 31.—Eighty-four thousand dollars was the price Charles L. Warriner, defaulting local treasurer of the Big Four railroad, paid for a woman's silence. Fearing exposure of his shortcomings he gave Mrs. Jeanette Stuart-Ford an average of $1,000 a month for seven years, the payments stopping only when the exposure came from other sources November 2nd last.

Such was the substance of the startling testimony which Warriner gave today at the trial of Mrs. Ford on a charge of blackmailing him. Mrs. Ford sat through the recital with immovable countenance. Twice only during the day did she allow her feelings to show. The first instance came before Warriner appeared when Judge Swing ordered her two children removed from the court room. Mrs. Ford's second ordeal came when letters were introduced by the State which she had written to Edgar S. Cooke, formerly an employe in the Big Four railway offices here. The missives mentioned visits she had made to "W." and was couched in the most endearing terms. Her infatuation for Cooke was clearly revealed in them and as her declarations of affection were read to the jury Mrs. Ford shook and tears streamed down her cheeks. Warriner testified that the initials in the letter referred to him.

AGAINST BOLL WEEVIL FIGHT.

Effort to Increase the Appropriation Defeated in the House.

Washington, Jan. 31.—An unsuccessful effort was made by Southern Congressmen in the House today to have the appropriation for the study and demonstration of the best methods of meeting the ravages of the boll weevil, the foe of cotton, increased from $215,000 to $500,000. The proposition was defeated by a vote of 88 to 115.

"We poor people want our butter colored yellow, it looks better and is better. We want our colored butter free of taxation," declared Clayton, of Alabama, in the course of a speech advocating the increase.

Speaking of the hibernating qualities of the boll weevil, Mr. Clayton convulsed the House by declaring that if the weevil should reach Kansas it would hibernate in whiskers. The boll weevil gets in a lazy condition like some of you gentlemen who go to banquets," said Mr. Clayton.

"You Yankees want cheap cotton," he added amid laughter, "but if you let the boll weevil eat up our cotton you will have to pay 40 cents a pound for it."

Another effort to increase the appropriation this time to $300,000 was defeated by a vote of 96 to 108.

THE FARMERS UNION

Growth in State Has Been Phenomenally Large.

Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 3.—The growth of the Farmers' Protective and Co-Operative Union in North Carolina, Dr. H. Q. Alexander, of Mecklenburg, being State president, of the North Carolina branch, has been most phenomenally since the birth of that organization some years ago, and today the Union reports in the Chronicle 53 counties as being thoroughly organized and the work is still in progress.

The Union is not confined to any section, having strong State organizations throughout the western part of the United States and in Canada, and the success of the cotton planter is but one of the obpects for wnich the Union is fighting today. Even in North Carolina many of the counties organized are engaged almost exclusively in the growing of tobacco, and in the West and in Canada, the successfu marketing of wneat, the principal agricultural product in many States, is the leading subject of discussion with the Union, just as cotton receives practically all the attention in Mecklenburg and other North Carolina counties.

In the 53 counties organized in the State there are 1,049 local sub-union.

TREASURY IS BEATEN.

Sheet of $10 Gold Notes Escaped "Thief Proof" System.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The Treasury Department's system of printing bank notes, supposed to be thief proof and automatically immune from robbery, has been beaten. The Bureau of Printing and Engraving turned out $3,000,000,000 in bank notes in 1909 without losing one, but on last January 27th, a sheet of four $10 gold notes unnumbered and without the seal disappeared.

Four days later the theft was discovered when two of the uncomplete bills turned up at a local bank. The other two made a complete cycle and returned to the Treasury in the course of business.

The secret service men are baffled and no arrests have been made. The system used in handling the bills from the time the ink first touches the paper until they go into circulation has been supposed to be figuratively "iron bound and copper riveted" and it has been a boast that no theft could occur without detection.

S. C. LAWMAKERS.

Compulsory Education Bill Killed—Other Items.

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 3.—The compulsory education bill got its death blow in the House today. The vote standing 78 to 20, losing half a strength since the measure was last voted on. This being the last session before the State campaign is explanation of the friends of the measure.

It is believed that the Supreme Court is evenly divided in the Tillman case.

Representative Foster introduced a bill today making white slave traffic a felony in this State.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

A LINIMENT FOR EXTERNAL USE.

No woman who bears children need suffer during the period of waiting, nor at the time of baby's coming, if Mother's Friend is used as a massage for the muscles, tendons and glands of the body. Mother's Friend is a penetrating, healthful liniment which strengthens the ligaments, lubricates and renders pliant those muscles on which the strain is greatest, prevents caking of the breasts by keeping the ducts open, and relieves nausea, backache, numbness, nervousness, etc. Its regular use will prepare every portion of the system for the safety of both mother and child and greatly reduce the pain and danger when the little one comes. Mother's Friend is sold at drug stores. Write for our free book, which contains valuable information for expectant mothers.

THE BRADFIELD CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Just Say

"FIVE"
"ONE"

To Central

Quick as a flash the phone will be answered, and if you'll give your address, a messenger from the Western Union Telegraph Co. will be sent for your BUSINESS LOCAL. Pay him

Twenty-Five Cents

For each twenty-five words or less for each time you wish the ad to run, and one cent for each word in addition to twenty-five. We find the finders of values and the losers too. We find servants for homes, clerks and managers for offices and offices for clerks and managers; tenants for rooms and houses and rooms and houses for tenants; a purchaser for that piece of real estate and real estate for that purchaser.

Just Ring

"FIVE"
"ONE"

Happy New Year!

I wish to thank my friends and customers for their liberal patronage during the year just closed, and trust our business relations in future will continue to be pleasant and profitable to each of us.

J. W. BROOKS

Wholesale Grocer. — Wilmington, N. C.

There Is Only One

"Bromo Quinine"

That Is

Laxative Bromo Quinine

USED THE WORLD OVER TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Always remember the full name. Look for this signature on every box 25c. E. W. Grove

"America's Foremost Brand"

LUZIANNE COFFEE

Its QUALITY means satisfaction
Its PURITY means safety
Its STRENGTH means economy
Its FRESHNESS means delight

ANY PATRON-PLEASING GROCER WILL SUPPLY YOU

THE REILY-TAYLOR CO.
NEW ORLEANS, U. S. A.

NOTICE

Boarding Horses is our Specialty

We also run a complete line of Hacks and Baggage Wagons to and from all trains.

CITY LIVERY COMPANY

Phone 15.

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MARKET QUOTATIONS

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

STAR OFFICE, Feb. 3.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market, nothing doing.

ROSIN—Market, steady $3.85 per barrel.

TAR—Market, firm $2.00 per barrel.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market, firm $3.00 per barrel for hard; $4.50 for dip and $5.75 for virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 37, rosin $2.65, tar $1.70, crude turpentine $1.75 and $2.75.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	1
Rosin	8
Tar	52
Crude turpentine	17

Receipts, same day last year (—): casks spirits turpentine; (—) barrels rosin; 124 barrels tar; 24 barrels crude turpentine.

COTTON MARKET.

Market—Nothing doing. Quotations corresponding day last year 8 9-16c.

Receipts—129 bales, same day last year 868 bales.

PRODUCE MARKET.

(Quoted by W. J. Meredith Jan. 20.)

PEANUTS—North Carolina, No. 1, $1.12 and $1.20 per bushel; Spanish $1.40 and $1.50.

CORN—Firm 90@95c per bushel for mixed.

N. C. HAMS—Good demand; old hams 20; shoulders 14@15; sides 14@15c.

EGGS—Dull 30c per dozen.

CHICKENS—Spring 20@30; grown 35@45c; scarce.

BEESWAX—Firm at 26c.

TALLOW—Firm at 4 1-2c per pound.

BEEF CATTLE—Good demand at 2@3 1-2c per pound on foot.

HIDE—Dull, flint 14c; green 8c per pound.

SWEET POTATOES—Good demand 55@60c per bushel for yams.

WOOL—Burr 18c.; free of burr 24c.

GEESE—50@55 per head.

PORK—Small corn fed 8@9; large 8@9 cents, owing to quality.

SHEEP—Old no demand; Lambs, dull $1.25@2.50.

TURKEYS—Good demand 15@16c on foot; dressed 18@22c.

PEAS—White black eyes $2.25 and $2.40; lady fingers $2.75; clay and cow peas $1.50 and $1.75.

THE COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feb. 3.—Weakness in the stock market checked an early advance in cotton and the market eased off during the afternoon under scattering liquidation and a renewal of local bear pressure. The close was about quiet and steady, net unchanged to 6 points lower.

The market opened steady at a decline of 2 points to an advanced of 1 point which was about in line with Liverpool futures. The first tendency of the market was upward on excellent trade advices from Manchester, reports of continued steadiness in the South and the expectation of bullish week-end statistics, with May calls selling up to 14.65 and July to 14.53 or about 6 to 8 points net higher. But as soon as local professionals say that weakness in the stock market was bringing out some Wall street cotton offerings became heavier and while there was a good demand on a scale down, the market developed a heavier tone in the absence of aggressive bull support. May contracts sold off to 14.48, in the last hour, or about 17 points below the high level of the morning and 9 points under last nights close. Covering caused a partial recovery in the last few minutes with May closing at 14.53 bid, or 4 points net lower. Aside from the unsettled condition in the stock market there seemed to be no fresh bearish feature in the news while advices from trade centers and the southern spot markets were generally encouraging. Such reports as have been received from the Southwest with reference to the recent rains indicate that they have not helped the season in the ground to any extent. South spot markets officially reported early were unchanged to 1-8c higher. The Wall street selling was estimated at about 30,000 bales and a prominent wire infusion house with southern connections was credited with buying fully as much as this for May and July delivery on the decline.

Receipts at the ports today were 13,384 bales against 14,629 bales last week and 26,003 bales last year. For the week 90,000 bales against 113,002 bales last week and 253,527 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans were 3,051 bales against 13,240 last year and at Houston 2,869 bales against 3,267 last year.

Spot cotton closed quiet 5 points decline. Middling uplands 14.75; middling 15.00. Sales 200 bales.

Futures opened steady and closed steady and quiet.

Month.	Open.	Close.
February		14.45
March	14.53	14.46
April		14.44
May	14.57	14.53
June	14.52	14.44
July	14.48	14.43
August	14.05	14.01
September	15.05	15.10
October	12.71	12.70
November	12.52	12.51
December	12.50	12.50
January	12.50	

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 3.—Spot good business done, prices 5 to 7 points higher. American middling fair 8.28; good middling 8.09; middling 7.84; low middling 7.74; good ordinary 7.48; ordinary 7.23.

The sales of the day were 12,000 bales of which 1,000 were for speculation and export and included 11,200 American. Receipts were 13,400 bales, all American.

Futures opened firm and closed very steady. February, February and March 7.-68; March and April, April and May, May and June 7.69; June and July 7.67; July and August 7.65; August and September 7.-34; September and October 6.92; October and November 6.75 1-2; November and December 6.64; December and January, January and February, February and March 6.62 1-2.

DICK BROS. & CO., COTTON LETTER.

New York, Feb. 3.—The cotton market has been quiet and firm, showing a strong undertone. There was a fair amount of short covering and buying by commission houses, which held prices very steady in view of the pronounced weakness in the stock market. Foreign advices were very encouraging, cables reporting good Manchester business and an increasing demand for spots, with very little offering. The news from the South shows no improvement in the amount of cotton offering at the ports or in the interior. There has been no aggressive buying but a steady demand, which would suggest a desire to secure cheap cotton rather than a wish to make a selling basis later on.

Our Mr. C. T. Revere, left today for the South, and will visit in ortant spot centers east of the Mississippi river. His daily dispatches will be published in our cotton bulletin during his absence.

DICK BROS. & CO.

PORT MOVEMENT.

Galveston—Steady, 14 3-4; net receipts 6,-045; stock 135,905.

New Orleans—Quiet, 14 7-8; net receipts 3,-51; stock 210,020.

Mobile—Steady, 14 5-8; net receipts 292; stock 2,585.

Savannah—Nominal, 14 5-8; net receipts 880; stock 80,658.

Charleston—Nominal; net receipts 33; stock 28,055.

Wilmington—Nominal; net receipts 129; stock 14,222.

Norfolk—Steady, 14 3-4; net receipts 238; stock 22,850.

Baltimore—Quiet, 14 1-2; stock 12,044.

New York—Quiet, 14.75; stock 167,981.

Boston—Quiet, 14.75; net receipts 50.

Philadelphia—Steady, 15.000; stock 1,557.

San Francisco—Net receipts 2,650.

Total today, at all ports, net receipts 13,-384; Europe 7,000; Continent 14,111; Japan 2,656; stock 718,130.

Consolidated, at all ports, net receipts 59,107; Great Britain 51,758; France 1,788; Continent 31,108; Japan 4,781.

Total since September 1st, at all ports, net receipts 5,705,410; Great Britain 1,304,-344; France 748,494; Continent 1,789,926; Japan 45,090; Mexico 12,819.

INTERIOR MOVEMENT.

Houston—Steady, 14 3-4; net receipts 2,-889; stock 118,669.

Augusta—Quiet, 14 7-8; net receipts 716; stock 65,371.

Memphis—Steady, 15 1-4; net receipts 1,-247; stock 178,910.

St. Louis—Quiet, 15 1-4; net receipts 101; stock 45,000.

Cincinnati—Net receipts 626; stock 14,297.

Little Rock—Nominal, 14 3-4; net receipts 152; stock 53,713.

Louisville—Firm, 15 1-4.

Total today—Net receipts 5,711; gross receipts 9,630; shipments 9,000; sales 708; stock 474,026.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

New York, Feb. 3.—The jobbing markets are generally active and ready to wear piece goods are being ordered in fair volume by retailers. Prices hold steady and are not being influenced by the limited recession in certain constructions of gray cloths in the primary markets. Lines of mottled and canton flannels were advanced 1-4c a yard during the day. Fancy worsteds in men's wear are being ordered moderately and the new prices named this week are proving attractive. Yarns are quiet. Raw silk is easier.

THE STOCK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 3.—Aggregate dealings for the day of 1,672,000 shares and inroads on prices of 1 to 8 points for practically all the active stocks offer evidence of a liquidation in the stock market sufficiently drastic and embracing to call for some other explanation than temporary vagaries of speculative sentiment or merely technical conditions in the stock market itself. The speculative sentiment itself plunged in gloom and was inclined to give rein to sensational forebodings of the consequences to ensue from the conditions which it saw reflected in the action of the days market.

That all is not as well with the body economic or with finance and industry as was assumed when prices of stocks were 10 to 40 points higher that were touched on the declines today is borne in upon the mind with conviction.

The opinion that overlay practically all others and tinged the whole was that commercial recession and industrial reaction were to be read in the action of the securities market. This opinion has been gathering adherents for several weeks past.

In the mood of the stock market today the economic tendency of expanded gold production and price inflation to bring on financial crisis attracted attention. Another factor was the authority given to views publicly stated by qualified legal testimony supposed to represent the views of large organizations of capital of the harm to follow from the proposed enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law. The word "panic" found frequent repetition in these various pictures of the future and the effect was decidedly disturbing to the nerves of the stock market element. There was the fear that with the arrest to the upward course of prices of commodities there would necessarily follow a process of deflation which would arrest the course of prosperous activities all through the channels of commerce.

The market had an effective rally of 1 to 3 points in the final hour and the closing tone was strong and well sustained at the recovery, but the hurtling profits on the days decline offered to the bears obviously supplied much of the inducement for this buying.

Bonds were weak, but with no sign of the demoralized tone of stocks. Total sales par value, were $3,925,000. Total sales of stocks today were 1,672,300 shares.

THE FINANCIAL MARKET.

New York, Feb. 3.—Money on call easy 2 1-4 to 2 3-4, ruling rate and closing bid 2 1-4; offered at 2 3-4. Time loans very soft and dull, sixty days 3 1-4 to 3 3-4, ninety days 3 3-4 per cent.; six months 4 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper 4 1-2 to 5 per cent. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers bills at 4.8570 to .80 for sixty day bills and at 4.8625 for demand. Commercial bills 4.83 1-4 to 3-4. Bar silver 51 1-2. Mexican dollars 44.

CLOSING STOCK LIST.

Allis Chalmers pfd	37 1-2
Amalgamated Copper	76 1-2
American Agricultural	41
American Beet Sugar	33 3-4
American Can pfd	73
American Car & Foundry	59 1-4
American Cotton Oil	57 1-2
American Hide & Leather pfd	33 3-4
American Ice Securities	20
American Linseed	13 1-2
American Locomotive	38
American Smelting & Refng	82 1-4
American Smelting & Refng pfd	106
American Sugar Refining	120
American Tel. & Tel	135
American Tobacco, pfd	90 3-8
American Woolen	31 1-2
Anaconda Mining Co.	40
Atchison	114 7-8
Atchison pfd	102 1-2
Atlantic Coast Line	125
Baltimore & Ohio	110
Baltimore & Ohio pfd	90
Bethleham Steel	28
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	70 1-4
Canadian Pacific	178
Central Leather	36
Central Leather pfd	105 3-4
Central of New Jersey	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	80
Chicago & Alton	35 3-4
Chicago Great Western	27
Chicago & Northwestern	154 1-2
Chicago, Mil & St. Paul	145 5-8
C. C. C. & St. Louis	78
Colorado Fuel & Iron	33 1-2
Colorado & Southern	30 1-4
Colorado & Southern 1st pfd	81
Colorado & Southern 2nd pfd	80
Consolidated Gas	142 1-4
Corn Products	18 1-4
Delaware & Hudson	169 1-2
Denver & Rio Grande	38 3-4
Denver & Rio Grande pfd	84
Distillers' Securities	57 1-2
Erie	30 1-2
Erie 1st pfd	42 3-4
Erie 2nd pfd	33
General Electric	148 1-2
Great Northern pfd	132 5-8
Great Northern Ore Ctfs	68 1-4
Illinois Central	138
Interborough Met	18 1-4
Interborough Met pfd	48 1-2
Inter Harvester Ex. Div.	87
Inter Marine pfd Ex. Div.	18 1-2
International Paper	12 1-4
International Pump	46
Iowa Central	21 1-4
Kansas City Southern	34 1-2
Kansas City Southern pfd	67 3-4
Louisville & Nashville	143 1-4
Minneapolis & St. Louis	45
Minn., St. P. & Sault St. M.	133
Missouri Pacific	66 3-4
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	29 3-4
Missouri, Kansas & Texas, pfd	70
National Biscuit	108
National Lead	78 1-2
Nat'l Rys. of Mexico 1st pfd	60
New York Central	115 3-4
New York, Ontario & Western	43 3-4
Norfolk & Western	95 1-2
North American	76
Northern Pacific	133
Pacific Mail	28
Pennsylvania	132 1-2
People's Gas	106 3-4
Pittsburg, C. C. & St. Louis	97 1-4
Pressed Steel Car	38 3-8
Pullman Palace Car	180
Railway Steel Spring	38 5-8
Reading	157 3-4
Republic Steel	34 3-8
Republic Steel pfd	99
Rock Island Co.	39 3-4
Rock Island Co. pfd	82 1-4
St. Louis & San Fran. 2nd pfd	47
St. Louis Southwestern	26
St. Louis Southwestern pfd	70
Sloss Sheffield Steel and Iron	73 1-4
Southern Pacific	125 5-8
Southern Railway	27 3-8
Southern Railway pfd	64 1-4
Tennessee Copper	32
Texas & Pacific	28 1-2
Toledo, St. Louis & West	44
Toledo, St. Louis & West pfd	62 1-2
Union Pacific	183
Union Pacific pfd	96 1-2
United States Realty	97
United States Rubber	37 1-2
United States Steel	70 1-8
United States Steel pfd Ex. Div.	119 5-8
Utah Copper	48 1-2
Virginia Carolina Chemical	48 1-8
Wabash	18 7-8
Wabash pfd	42 3-4
Western Maryland	46 3-8
Westinghouse Electric	66 1-2
Western Union	69 1-4
Wheeling & Lake Erie	5
Wisconsin Central	43 1-4

J. Y. BONDS.

U. S. ref. 2s, registered	100 1-2
U. S. ref. 2s coupon	100 1-2
U. S. 3s, registered	101 3-4
U. S. 3s, coupon	101 3-4
U. S. 4s, registered	114 1-4
U. S. 4s, coupon	114 1-2
Allis Chalmers 1st 5s	80
American Agricultural 5s	102
American Tel. & Tel. cv 4s	101 1-4
American Tobacco 4s	76 7-8
American Tobacco 6s	106 1-2
Armour & Co. 4 1-2s	92 1-2
Atchison gen. 4s	100
Atchison cv. 4s	115
Atchison cv. 5s	116
Atlantic Coast Line 1st 4s	95 1-2
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	90 7-8
Baltimore & Ohio 3 1-2s	86
Baltimore & Ohio S. W. 3 1-2s	90 1-8
Brooklyn Transit cv. 4s	82
Central of Georgia 5s	108 3-8
Central R. R. of N. J. gen. 5s	124 1-2
Central Leather 5s	99 3-8
Chesapeake & Ohio 4 1-2s	102 3-8
Chesapeake & Ohio ref. 5s	103 1-4
Chicago & Alton 3 1-2s	73 3-4
Chicago B. & Q. joint 4s	95
Chicago R. & Q. gen. 4s	98 3-4
Chicago, Mil & St. P. gen. 3 1-2s	88 1-2
Chicago, R. I. & P. R. R. col 4s	78 3-4
Chicago, R. I. & P. Ry. rfg 4s	90 7-8
Colorado Industrial 5s	79
Colorado Midland 4s	79 3-4
Colo. & Southern ref. & ext 4 1-2s	97 5-8
Delaware & Hudson cv 4s	93 3-4
Denver & Rio Grande 5s	96 1-4
Denver & Rio Grande cef. 5s	93 3-8
Distillers 5s	72
Erie prior lien 4s	84 1-4
Erie Gen. 4s	74 1-2
Erie cv. 4s series "A"	77 1-2
Erie cv. 4s series "B"	74
General Electric cv. 5s	141
Illinois Central 1st ref. 4s	99 1-2
Interborough Met. 4 1-2s	79 3-4
Inter. Merc. Marine 4 1-2s	67 1-4
Japan 4s	90 1-8
Japan 4 1-2s	95 5-8
Kansas City Southern 1st 5s	72 1-8
Lake Shore deb. 4s (1931)	94 1-8
Louisville & Nash. Un. 4s	98 1-2
Missouri Kan. & Texas 1st 4s	98 1-2
Mo., Kan. & Texas gen. 4 1-2s	89
Missouri Pacific 4s	83
National Rys. of Mexico 4 1-2s	94 3-4
New York Central gen. 3 1-2s	95 5-8
New York Central deb. 4s	95
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford cv. 6s	134
Norfolk & Western 1st con. 4s	99 1-2
Norfolk & Western cv. 4s	100 1-4
Northern Pacific 4s	101 1-2
Northern Pacific 3s	74 3-4
Oregon Short Line rfdg 4s	91 1-2
Penn. cv 3 1-2s. (1915)	96 1-4
Penn. Con. 4s	104 1-2
Reading Gen. 4s	99 1-2
St. Louis & San Fran. fr. 4s	83 1-4
St. Louis & San Fran. gen. 5s	88 1-4
St. Louis S'western con. 4s	77 3-8
St. Louis S'western 1st gold 4s	87 7-8
Seaboard Air Line 4s	83 1-2
Southern Pacific col. 4s	92
Southern Pacific cv 4s	101 3-4
Southern Pacific R. R. 1st ref 4s	94 5-8
Southern Railway 5s	108
Southern Railway gen. 4s	79 1-2
Union Pacific 4s	101
Union Pacific cv. 4s	108 1-4
Union Pacific 1st and ref 4s	97 1-4
U. S. Rubber 6s	103 3-4
U. S. Steel 2nd 5s	105
Virginia Car. Chemical 5s	97 1-4
Wabash 1st 5s	115
Wabash 1st and ext 4s	71 1-8
Western Md. 4s	84 7-8
Westinghouse Electric cv. 5s	90
Wisconsin Central 4s	94

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

New York, Feb. 3.—Flour was dull and lower to effect sales.

Rye Flour—Steady.

Buckwheat Flour—Quiet.

Buckwheat—Nominal.

Corn Meal—Steady.

Rye—Dull.

Barley—Nominal.

Wheat—Spot easy No. 2 red 1.30 nominal elevator domestic and fob afloat. Options closed 1-8 to 1-4c net lower. May 1.17 3-4; July 1.08 1-2.

Corn—Spot easy; No. 2, 72 1-2 elevator domestic, 73 deliveries and 71 fob afloat. Options closed 1-8c to 1-2c net lower. May and July 75 1-4; September 75.

Oats—Quiet; mixed nominal. Options closed 1-8c net lower. May 52 1-4.

Lard—Easy.

Tallow—Easy.

Rice—Firm.

Molasses—Steady.

Sugar—Raw nominally lower. Refined sugar quiet.

Coffee—Futures closed dull net unchanged to 5 points lower. Spot quiet; Rio No. 7, 8 5-8; Santos No. 4, 9 to 1-8, mild quiet; Cordova 9 to 11 1-2.

Butter—Steadier with a trifle better demand, creamery specials 32 1-2; do extras 29 1-2; do thirds to first 26 to 29.

Cheese—Firm and unchanged.

Eggs—Easier; State, Pennsylvania and nearby white henmery 34 to 36; do gathered white 31 to 35; do henmery brown and mixed 31 to 33; do gathered brown fair to prime 30 to 32.

Potatoes—Steady Bermuda second crop 3.50 to 5.00; per barrel.

Cabbages—Dull, unchanged.

Freights and Peanuts—Unchanged.

The cotton seed oil market was easier, closing at 2 to 10 points net decline with sales of 6,100 barrels. The cash demand was poor and the market also felt the influence of the decline in lard and other markets. March 7.10 to 7.11; May 7.20 to 7.22; July 7.24 to 7.26; September 7.24 to 7.25. Prime crude 6.00; do summer yellow 7.10 to 7.12; do winter 7.15 to 7.75; do summer white 7.15 to 7.75.

THE GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—Wheat was generally easier today fluctuating freely to a close, shade to 1-4c lower than yesterday. Corn and oats were much firmer than wheat at any stage and closed at a mild advance. Provisions sagged materially under the influence of lower prices for live hogs.

	Opening.	Highest.	Closing.
Wheat			
May	1 10 1-8	1 10 3-8	1 10 1-4
July	1 00 3-8	1 00 5-8	1 00 5-8
Sept	96 1-4	96 1-2	96 3-8
Corn			
May	66 3-8	66 7-8	66 3-4
July	66 3-4	66 3-4	66 3-4
Sept	66 1-4	66 5-8	66 5-8
Oats			
May	46 1-2	46 3-4	46 3-4
July	43 1-4	43 1-2	43 3-8
Sept	40 1-8	40 7-8	40 5-8
Mess Pork, per bbl.			
May	21 70	21 80	21 70
July	21 62 1-2	21 72 1-2	21 67 1-2
Lard, per 100 lbs.			
May	12 60	12 65	11 97 1-2
July	12 02 1-2	12 05	11 92 1-2
Short Ribs, per 100 lbs.			
May	11 72 1-2	11 75	11 65
July	11 70	11 72 1-2	11 65

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—Cash wheat No. 2 red 1.26 to 1.27; No. 3 do 1.20 to 1.25; No. 2 hard 1.15 to 1.15; No. 3 do 1.10 to 1.14; No. 1 northern 1.14 to 1.14 1-2; No. 2 1.13 to 1.14; No. 3 spring 1.10 to 1.14.

Corn—No. 2, 64 to 64 1-2; No. 2 white, 65 to 66; No. 2 yellow 65 to 65 1-2; No. 3, 62 to 63; No. 3 white 65; No. 2 yellow 62 1-2 to 63 1-2; No. 4, 60 to 60 1-2; No. 4 yellow 60 1-2 to 61 1-2.

Oats—No. 2, 47 3-4; No. 2 white 48; No. 3, 47 1-2; No. 3 white 47 to 47 3-4; No. 4 do 46 1-4 to 47; standard 47 1-2 to 48.

NAVAL STORES

New York, Feb. 3.—Rosin and turpentine quiet.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 3.—Turpentine quiet 59 1-2. Rosin firm. Quote: A, B, C, D, 4.25; E, 4.25 to 4.30; F, 4.37 1-2 to 4.40; G, 4.40 to 4.42 1-2; H, 4.50; I, 4.70; K, 5.75; M, 6.50; N, 6.65; WG, 7.05; WW, 7.30.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 3.—Turpentine firm 59 1-2; sales 136; receipts 153; shipments 93. Rosin firm; sales 797; receipts 1,495; shipments 152; stock 145,767. Quote A, B, C, D, 4.25; E, 4.32 1-2; F, 4.40; G, 4.42 1-2; H, 4.52 1-2; I, 4.70; K, 5.75; M, 6.30; N, 6.-65; WG, 7.05; WW, 7.30.

MARINE

ARRIVED.

Str. Duplin, Stokes, Smith's Bridge, J. A. Munn.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels Now in Port at Wilmington, N. C.

Steamers.

Str. Foreric (Br.) 2,301 tons, Gardner, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

Schooners.

Helvetia, 424 tons, Bernet, Philadelphia, C. D. Mallitt.

BY RIVER AND RAIL

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 3, 1910.

C. C. Railroad—47 bales cotton, 22 barrels tar, 10 barrels crude turpentine.

W. & W. Railroad—20 bales cotton, 5 barrels crude turpentine.

W., C. & A. Railroad—62 bales cotton, 1 cask spirits turpentine, 8 barrels rosin, 10 barrels tar, 2 barrels crude turpentine.

A. & Y. Railroad—12 barrels tar.

Str. Whiteoak—6 barrels tar.

Total—129 bales cotton, 1 cask spirits turpentine, 8 barrels rosin, 32 barrels tar, 17 barrels crude turpentine.

Won't Need a Crutch.

When Editor J. P. Sossman, of Cornelius, N. C., bruised his leg badly, it started an ugly sore. Many salves and ointments proved worthless. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve healed it thoroughly. Nothing is so prompt and sure for ulcers, boils, burns, bruises, cuts, corns, sores, pimples, eczema or piles. 25c at Robt. R. Bellamy.

DON'T PAY

More for the Inferior. You can get the Best at the same price if you trade with

HOPKINS & DAVIS

Large fat Chickens, choice, juicy Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, Corned Pork, All Pork Sausage, Hams and Bacon, whole or sliced, Eggs, Butter, Etc.

Personal attention and prompt delivery.

Stalls No. 1 and 2 South Side, and 1 and 3 North Side.

Phones 141 and 128.

FRONT STREET MARKET.

SALE OF LAND FOR PARTITION

By virtue and in pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover County made and entered at the December term, A. D. 1909, in a cause therein pending wherein Wm. H. Graffin, Wm. H. Graffin, Executor of Richard B. Buck, and Wm. H. Graffin, Trustee, are plaintiffs, and Emma C. Graffin, Frank D. Graffin, Edith B. Graffin, Fred'k L. Graffin and wife, Mary S. Graffin, Laura Elma Buck; Jas. S. Woodside; Safe Deposit & Trust Co., of Baltimore, Executor of Thos. N. Lanahan, Wm. H. Crawford, Administrator of John C. Graffin, Margaret Lanahan, Josephine Reeder, Kate Renshaw and Mary Matilda Carter are defendants, the undersigned Commissioner duly appointed by said Decree, will expose for sale by public auction for cash to the highest bidder at the Court House door in the City of Wilmington, County of New Hanover, on Monday the 28th day of February, A. D. 1910, at 12 o'clock M. on said day, the following described tracts pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of New Hanover, State of North Carolina, and some within and some without the corporate limits of the City of Wilmington, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

FIRST TRACT: Beginning at a point in the Southern line of Swann street one hundred and fifty feet westwardly from the southwestern intersection of Swann and Sixth streets, and runs thence southwardly and parallel with Sixth street fifty feet and two inches (50 ft., 2 in.) thence westwardly and parallel with Swann street twenty-five feet (25 ft), more or less, to the Hilton line, thence along the Hilton line northwestwardly about sixty feet (60 ft) to Swann street, thence eastwardly along the southern line of Swann street about forty-five feet (45ft), more or less, to the beginning, the same being part of Lot One Block 307, according to the official plan of the City of Wilmington, N. C.

SECOND TRACT: Beginning at a point in the southern line of Swann street one hundred and fifty feet (150 ft) eastwardly from southeastern intersection of Swann and Eighth streets, and runs thence southwardly and parallel with Eighth street sixty-six feet (66 ft), thence northeastwardly along the Hilton line to Swann street, thence westwardly along Swann street forty-five feet (45 ft), more or less, to the beginning, same being part of Lot one in Block 310 of Wilmington, N. C.

THIRD TRACT: Beginning in the eastern line of Fifth street at a point one hundred and fifty feet (150 ft) northwardly from the northeastern intersection of Swann and Fifth streets, runs thence eastwardly and parallel with Swann street about forty feet (40ft) to the Hilton line, thence northwestwardly along the Hilton line to its intersection with the eastern line of Fifth street at a point about sixty feet (60ft) southwardly from the southeastern intersection of Fifth and Nixon streets, and runs thence southwardly along the Eastern line of Fifth street one hundred and twenty feet (120ft) to the beginning, ...e same being parts of Lots two and three in Block 324, according to the official plan of the City of Wilmington.

FOURTH TRACT: Beginning at a point in the northern line of Swann street seventy-five feet (75ft) westwardly from the northeastern intersection of Seventh and Swann streets, and runs thence westwardly along the northern line of Swann street thirty-seven feet and six inches (37 ft. 6 in), and thence northwardly and parallel with the western line of Seventh street sixty feet (60ft), thence eastwardly and parallel with Swann street thirty-seven feet and six inches (37 ft, 6 in), more or less, to the beginning, the same being part of Lot five in Block 325.

FIFTH TRACT: Beginning at a point in the western line of Sixth street one hundred and thirty-two feet (132 ft) southwardly from the southwestern intersection of Sixth and Taylor streets, and runs thence westwardly and parallel with Taylor street one hundred and fifty feet (150 ft) to the western line of Sixth street thence northwardly along the western line of Sixth street six (6 ft) to the beginning, the same being part of Lot three in Block 336.

SIXTH TRACT: Beginning at a point in the eastern line of Fifth street one hundred and twenty feet (120 ft) southwardly from the southeastern intersection of Fifth and Taylor streets, and runs thence southwardly along the eastern line of Fifth street thirty-nine feet (39 ft), thence eastwardly and parallel with Taylor street one hundred and fifty feet (150 ft) to Brown street, thence northwardly along the western line of Brown street thirty-nine feet (39 ft), thence westwardly and parallel with Taylor street one hundred and fifty feet (150 ft) to the beginning, the same being part of Lots four and five in Block 336.

SEVENTH TRACT: Beginning at a point in the eastern line of Love street thirty feet (30 ft) southwardly from the southeastern intersection of Love and Taylor streets, and runs thence eastwardly and parallel with Taylor street one hundred and fifty feet (150 ft) to the western line of Brown street, thence northwardly along the western line of Brown street thirty feet (30 ft), thence westwardly and parallel with Taylor street one hundred and fifty feet (150 ft) to the western line of Love street, thence southwardly along the western line of Love street thirty feet (30 ft) to the beginning, the same being part of Lots one and two in Block 337.

EIGHTH TRACT: Beginning at the southeastern intersection of Taylor and Sixth street, and runs thence southwardly along the eastern line of Sixth street seventy feet (70 ft), thence eastwardly and parallel with Taylor street one hundred and fifty feet (150 ft) to the western line of Love street, thence northwardly along the western line of Love street seventy feet (70 ft) to Taylor street, thence along the southern line of Taylor street one hundred and fifty (150 ft) to the beginning, the same being part of Lots one and two in Block 337.

NINTH TRACT: Beginning at the southwestern intersection of McRee and Taylor streets, and runs thence westwardly along the southern line of Taylor street seventy-five feet (75 ft), thence southwardly and parallel with Seventh street thirty feet (30 ft), thence eastwardly and parallel with Taylor street seventy-five feet (75 ft) to the western line of McRee street, thence northwardly along the western line of McRee street thirty feet (30 ft) to the beginning, the same being part of Lot one in Block 338.

TENTH TRACT: Beginning at a point in the eastern line of Seventh street thirty feet (30 ft) southwardly from the southeastern intersection of Seventh and Taylor streets, and runs thence southwardly along the eastern line of Seventh street sixty feet (60 ft) thence eastwardly and parallel with Taylor street seventy-five feet (75 ft), thence northwardly and parallel with the eastern line of Seventh street sixty feet (60 ft), and thence westwardly and parallel with Taylor street seventy-five feet (75 ft) to the beginning, the same being parts of Lots one and two in Block 338.

ELEVENTH TRACT: Beginning at a point in the western line of Eighth street ninety feet (90 ft) southwardly from the southwestern intersection of Eighth and Taylor streets, and runs thence southwardly along the western line of Eighth street sixty feet (60 ft), thence westwardly and parallel with Taylor street one hundred and fifty feet (150 ft) to McRee street, thence northwardly along the eastern line of McRee street sixty feet (60 ft) and thence eastwardly and parallel with Taylor street one hundred and fifty feet (150 ft) to the beginning, the same being parts of Lots two and three in Block 338.

TWELFTH TRACT: Beginning in the western line of McRee street at a point sixty-six feet (66 ft) northwardly from the northwest intersection of Nixon and McRee streets, and runs thence westwardly and parallel with Nixon street seventy-five feet (75ft), thence northwardly and parallel with McRee street fifty-eight feet (58 ft), thence eastwardly and parallel with Nixon street seventy-five feet (75 ft), and thence southwardly along the western line of McRee street fifty-eight feet (58 ft) to the beginning, same being part of Lot four in Block 338.

THIRTEENTH TRACT: Beginning at the southwestern intersection of Taylor and Ninth streets, and runs thence southwardly along the western line of Ninth street one hundred and fifty feet (150 ft), thence westwardly and parallel with Taylor street one hundred and fifty feet (150 ft) to the eastern line of Brooklyn street, thence along the eastern line of Brooklyn street northwardly one hundred and fifty (150 ft) to the southern line of Taylor street, and thence along the southern line of Taylor street eastwardly one hundred and fifty feet (150 ft) to the beginning, the same being part of Lots one, two and three in Block 329.

FOURTEENTH TRACT: Beginning at a point in the eastern line of Brooklyn street seventy-five feet (75 ft) northwardly from the northeastern intersection of Brooklyn and Nixon streets, and runs thence northwardly along the eastern line of Brooklyn street sixty feet (60 ft) thence eastwardly and parallel with Nixon street seventy-five feet (75 ft), thence southwardly and parallel with the eastern line of Brooklyn street sixty feet (60 ft), and thence westwardly and parallel with the southern line of Nixon street seventy-five feet (75 ft) to the beginning, the same being part of Lots three and four in Block 339.

FIFTEENTH TRACT: Beginning at the southeastern intersection of Ninth and Taylor streets, and runs thence southwardly along the eastern line of Ninth street one hundred and eighty feet (180 ft), thence eastwardly and parallel with Taylor street fifty-seven feet and five inches (57 ft 5 in), more or less, to the Hilton line, thence northeastwardly along the Hilton line one hundred and eighty-six feet (186 ft), more or less, to the southern line of Taylor street, thence westwardly along the southern line of Taylor street one hundred and five feet (105 ft), more or less, to the beginning, the same being part of Lots one, two and three in Block 340.

SIXTEENTH TRACT: Beginning at a point in the eastern line of James street ninety feet (90 ft) northwardly from the northeastern intersection of James and Taylor streets, and runs thence eastwardly, parallel with Taylor street, thirty-one feet and ten inches (31 ft. 10 in), more or less, to the Hilton line, thence northwestwardly along the Hilton line about eighty-four feet (84 ft), more or less, to where the Hilton line intersects the Eastern line of James street, and thence southwardly along the eastern line of James street to the beginning, the same being part of Lots three and four in Block 340.

SEVENTEENTH TRACT: Beginning at a point in the western line of Sixth street thirty feet (30 ft) southwestwardly from the Southwestern intersection of Sixth and Howard street, and runs thence westwardly and parallel with Howard street one hundred and fifty feet (150 ft) to Brown street, thence southwardly along the eastern line of Brown street sixty feet (60 ft), thence eastwardly and parallel with Howard street one hundred and fifty feet (150 ft) to the western line of Sixth street, thence northwardly along the western line of Sixth street sixty feet (60 ft) to the beginning, the same being part of Lots one and two in Block 348.

EIGHTEENTH TRACT: Beginning in the western line of Sixth street at a point one hundred and twenty feet (120 ft) southwardly from the southwestern intersection of Sixth and Howard streets, and runs thence westerwardly and parallel with Howard street one hundred

THE WEATHER

U. S. Department of Agriculture Weather Bureau.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb 4, 1910.

Meteorological data for the 24 hours ending 8 P. M. Thursday, Feb. 3rd:

Temperature at 8 A. M. 45 degrees; 8 P. M. 54 degrees; maximum 58 degrees; minimum 43 degrees; mean 50 month, .00 inch.

Rainfall for the day, .00; for the month, .00 inch.

Stage of water in Cape Fear river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M. Thursday 15 feet.

Weather Forecast.

For North Carolina—Fair and somewhat colder Friday; Saturday fair; brisk northwest and west winds.

Port Calendar—Feb. 4.

Sun Rises.....7:07 A. M.
Sun Sets.....5:45 P. M.
Day's Length.....10 hrs. 38 min.
High water at Southport 3:31 P. M.
High water at Wilmington 6:31 P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. M. Solky & Co.—Keep an Eye On.
Murchison National Bank—Statement.
Independent Ice Co.—Card of Thanks.
Chadbourn Sash, Door & Lumber Co.—Notice.
American National Bank — Condensed statement.

Business Locals.

H. Sullivan—Lost or Strayed.
Young Man—Wants Position.
Duck Lake Lumber Co.—Help Wanted.
W. J. Kirkham & Co.—Received Today.

A PHILADELPHIA MYSTERY.

Two People Found Dead and Police Are Baffled at Situation.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3.—What may have been a double murder, a consummated suicide pact, or two sudden deaths from natural causes, was discovered today when the bodies of William Bohrer, a prosperous lapidary, aged 55 years, and an unidentified woman about 30 years of age, were found in a room in the wholesale jewelry trade section of this city where they had lain probably for more than a month.

The room where the bodies were found was used by Bohrer as a sleeping apartment and adjoined his shop on the third floor of a small building at 7th and Sansom streets. The lapidary, who had succeeded his father in business many years ago, had not been seen since Christmas week. His son, after several attempts to find his father at home today notified the police and a locksmith was sent for and broke open the door. Clothed only in their night robes the bodies of the man and woman were found lying in the room. Bohrer's body was stretched face downward across a chair, while that of the woman lay on the bed also face downward, her outstretched hand grasping the round of a chair. There as nothing to indicate that the couple had entered a suicide pact, no trace of poison having been found. Neither was there any evidence of murder aside from the fact that Bohrer was lying in an unusual position. There was no evidence of a robbery having been committed. Both bodies were in a badly decomposed condition. The identity of the woman is not known.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Extended Debate on Senator Smoot's Amendment to Bill.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Senator Smoot's amendment to the postal savings bank bill prohibiting the withdrawal for investment of postal funds from the banks in which they might be deposited so long as the banks were willing to pay 2 1-4 per cent. interest was agreed to in a slightly modified form by the Senate today.

The discussion of the measure brought out the fact that it is not the purpose to convert the proposed savings system into a money making concern for the benefit of the government and the effect of the amendment is to prevent a maximum interest that shall be not greater than is "reasonably sufficient to meet the expenses and the interest charges of the system."

An amendment by Senator Cummins providing that the withdrawal of postal funds shall be paid from banks in the State in which it is made, also was adopted.

The bill was under discussion for about two hours, Mr. Heyburn occupying the floor the greater part of the time. He declared the bill to be "reckless and careless." Asserting that a vast majority of the National banks do not pay interest on deposits, he declared that the effect of the enactment of the proposed law would be to concentrate the great bulk of the postal funds in the New York banks which loan their money on call. Mr. Carter sought to obtain an agreement for a vote on the bill next Thursday but failed on an objection by Mr. Heyburn.

YAMACRAW OUT FOR VESSEL.

Revenue Cutter Goes After Mary J. Russell, Abandoned at Sea.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Capt. Ross, the commandant of the Revenue Cutter Service, has dispatched the cutter Yamacraw stationed at Charleston, S. C., to hunt for the schooner Mary J. Russell, reported abandoned about 370 miles southeast by east of that port. The vessel is waterlogged, loaded with lumber. An effort will be made to tow her into Charleston harbor.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 3.—The United States steamship Solace this afternoon reported by wireless passing the three-masted schooner Mary J. Russell, of Leesburg, N. J., lumber lader and abandoned in latitude 29.03, longitude 73.59.

The schooner is reported waterlogged and dangerous to navigation.

President Helps Orphans.

Hundreds of orphans have been helped by the president of the Industrial and Orphans' Home at Macon, Ga., who writes: "We have used Electric Bitters in this institution for nine years. It has proved a most excellent medicine for stomach, liver and kidney troubles. We regard it as one of the best family medicines on earth." It invigorates all vital organs, purifies the blood, aids digestion, creates appetite. To strengthen and build up pale, thin, weak children or run down people it has no equal. Best for female complaints. Only 50c at Robt. R. Bellamy.

CHIVALRY AULD'S DEFENSE

Closing Day of Court Martial Marked by Arguments.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 3.—Chivalry was the defense which the counsel for Paymaster George P. Auld offered today in his argument before the naval court martial, when he asked for the discharge of the young officer, accused in three counts, in connection with an altercation with Dr. E. S. Cowles, of Boston, over Miss Dorothy Hesler, of Evanston, Ill.

Major F. S. Catlin, the judge advocate, asked for a finding of guilty on two of the three counts, first for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and second, for assault on Dr. Cowles a civilian. The third count, that of falsehood, was eliminated.

The court heard arguments at a two hour session this afternoon, Major Leonard, who is a one-armed hero of the siege of Peking, speaking for an hour and a half in behalf of Mr. Auld, while Major Catlin, the judge-advocate, occupied less than 15 minutes. Then the court took the matter into secret session and only the Navy Department at Washington can publish its findings.

Dr. A. S. Robnett, who was coupled with Paymaster Auld in the original charges, will be tried on Monday, but none of the evidence produced at the Auld trial during the past three days can be used in the trial of Dr. Robnett.

Major Catlin spoke first, claiming that it had been clearly shown that Mr. Auld had overstepped the bounds, and that he had assumed authority which he did not have. He did not think Mr. Auld was justified in any of his actions.

Major Leonard dwelt upon the fact that Miss Hesler, around whom the contest seems to have centered, was the daughter of a dead naval officer and entitled to the protection of her father's comrades. He claimed that Dr. Cowles should not have kept her picture or tried to make an appointment with her and that it was a chivalrous act on the part of any naval officer to protect her. Such, he considered was the action of Mr. Auld.

The court room was again crowded today, but many of the previous spectators, notably the young women who had been witnesses were absent.

It was said at the navy yard today that in the event of the court deciding adversely to Paymaster Auld his case will be appealed to Washington for final adjudication by Secretary of the Navy George Von L. Meyer. Joseph Auld, of Burlington, Vt., the father of Paymaster Auld, is quoted as saying that he is ready to spend every penny he possesses to secure his son's vindication.

FOODS IN NEW YORK

"Liquid Eggs" and Cold Storage Products Being Investigated.

New York, Feb. 3.—The only food product in the New York markets today that showed a disposition to be reasonable was eggs, and even the best intentioned eggs were regarded with suspicion by cautious buyers after the disclosures of the afternoon. Three hundred can of liquid eggs, such as are used by bakers, were seized in a cold storage warehouse by Federal Inspectors and condemned. Hotel keepers complained that some of their "strictly fresh" eggs supposed to come from suburban farms had been found pencilled with the names of girls who live in Ohio and farther west.

In Swift & Co.'s plant it was learned tonight the grand jury which today inspected the establishment found stored 460,000 pounds of beef, 50,000 pounds of poultry and a great quantity of lamb, mutton, pork, butterine, sausage, meat, hearts, livers and tripe. Some of the meat, according to James Brady, superintendent of the plant, had been in storage since last April. The jury will be in session again tomorrow, hoping to obtain evidence to warrant an indictment charging a conspiracy to control prices through the medium of cold storage. Employes of Swift & Co. have been subpoenaed to apper.

WANTED A RACE.

So Six Year Old Turned in Fire Alarm.

(News and Observer.)

Raleigh has had at various times epidemics of false fire alarms and there have been rewards offered time and again to catch the mischief makers. But still the fire alarms kept on ringing, and firemen chased out to find no fire.

The fire alarm sounded yesterday, the number coming from box 342 at the corner of Fayetteville and Cabarrus streets. The fire wagons hurried that way but found no fire, simply a six year-old boy who had turned in the alarm to see the horses run.

The boy, the son of Mr. Ernest Raines, told the firemen he turned in the alarm without assistance, that after the glass was broken he jumped up so as to start the alarm. His frank answers and his small size mollified the wrath of the firemen, who left him with the injunction that he must not do so again.

SPOKE ON THE NEGRO.

Did Not Get Color From Ham and Is No Descendant of Adam.

St. Louis, Feb. 3.—That the negro did not get his color from Ham and that he is not even a member of the race of Adam, but a descendant of one of the four or five brothers Adam must have had, is the belief of the Rev. Dr. Edwin H. Richards, for 30 years a missionary in Uganda, Africa.

Dr. Richards is attending the Laymen's Evangelical Convention, which began a four day session here tonight with a banquet for the 20,000 delegates.

"The negro never came from Ham. You can't get a black man from a white one, either by time or conditions," said Dr. Richards today. "The black man is co-Adamic with Adam. Adam probably had about four brothers, the Bible does not mention, and it was from one of these brothers that the negro must have descended."

NEW DEPOT FOR NORFOLK.

Union Station Will Cost a Million—Erection Begins Soon.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 3.—The construction of a building to cost $1,000,000, to be eight stories in height, which will be used as a Norfolk union depot by the Virginian, Norfolk & Western and Southern railways, will begin at once, according to an official announcement made at the general offices of the Virginian Railway today.

The Norfolk Railway Terminal Company, which will be the holding company, will be organized in this city Saturday.

CRITICISE BALLINGER.

For Attempt to Introduce Bill in the Senate Yesterday.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Secretary of the Interior Ballinger was criticised on the floor of the Senate today for sending a communication to the Senate enclosing a bill providing for an insane asylum in Alaska.

Although Mr. Ballinger said he transmitted the measure in obedience to the direction of the President, Senators Heyburn and Bacon succeeded in obtaining annullment of reference of the bill to the committee on Territories on the ground that neither a cabinet officer nor even the President himself had authority to introduce a bill in the Senate.

Senator Heyburn objected to the reference of the bill as a "proceeding not in conformity with any rule or privilege of the secretary."

He read the Senate rules to demonstrate that no executive official may address that body except when authorized by law or through the President. He construed the act as a virtual introduction of the bill by the secretary.

Mr. Bacon agreed entirely with Mr. Heyburn and added that not even the President had the right to introduce a bill in the Senate. There was only one way to accomplish that achievement, he said, and that was through a Senator.

To send the bill to committee was practically to recognize its introduction.

"It is time," he added, "that this matter was dealt with; for it is far graver than the mere introduction of a bill. It involves the relations of the various branches of the government. The success of our system depends on the maintenance of a clear division of the duties of the three divisions.

He went on to say that there is a constant tendency on the part of the Executive Department to encroach on the legislative and he thought such encroachment should be stopped.

PAULHAN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Aviator in Farman Bi-plane Collided With Race Track Fence.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 3.—Louis Paulhan had a narrow escape from death today when his Farman bi-plane collided with the fence guarding the race track at Overland Park, smashing through it and came down in a heap of wreckage on the track. Paulhan was thrown headlong but beyond a severe shaking up escaped unharmed.

Before the accident Paulhan had successfully guided his machine up into the mountain air and had circled the Overt and race track a dozen times. He then came to the ground and it was announced that the aviator would attempt to fly over the business district of Denver, three or four miles away and return. But the runway for the machine, not over 140 yards in length, and cramped by the race track fence and by an irrigation ditch running diagonally across the grounds, proved too short. The machine left the ground too close to the fence, struck it, rebounding and ricochetted on the bank of the ditch, breaking one of the starting wheels. Paulhan shut off his motor and brought the machine to a stop.

The machine was repaired and again Paulhan attempted a flight. The bi-plane was not three feet from the ground when the end of the runway was reached and the machine crashed through the fence into the ditch, rebounded and came down, a mass of wreckage. Paulhan was fairly catapulted from his seat, but he lit in the soft snow, escaping serious injury.

A dozen or more people were knocked down by the machine when it tore through the fence, but no one was seriously hurt.

FORECLOSE ON PROPERTIES.

Suit Against Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 3.—The Union Trust and Title Company, of New York, trustees, today filed a suit in equity in the United States Circuit Court here against the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Company for foreclosure sale of the canal properties of the defendant company under mortgage executed July 1st, 1879, to secure a 30-year bond issue of $500,000, default in interest and principal upon which has been made, according to allegations of the bill of complaint against 51 defendants.

The Albemarle & Chesapeake canal connects the waters of Chesapeake Bay and those of Currituck Sound in Eastern North Carolina, through Norfolk.

There is also a second mortgage of $50,000 upon the property, which precedes in priority $500,000 in stock of the canal holding company.

ENGLISH POLITICAL SITUATION.

No Developments Pending Return of Premier Asquith.

London, Feb. 3.—Pending Premier Asquith's return from the continent next week, there is no development in the political situation. The indications are, however, that there will be nothing to prevent the early passage of the budget, the only partly likely to oppose it being the O'Brienites, numbering about a dozen.

The Freemen's Journal, the organ of the Nationalists, publishes an inspired article declaring that the Redmondites will offer no opposition to the passage of the budget just as it left the last parliament as any defects can be remedied in the succeeding budget, while Alfred Lyttleton, the Unionist member of the House of Lords for Leamington, speaking in London tonight asserted that the House of Lords would stand to its pledge and pass whatever budget the commons sent up.

Saved From Awful Peris.

"I never felt so near my grave," writes Lewis Chamblin, of Manchester, Ohio, R. R. No. 3, "as when a frightful cough and lung trouble pulled me down to 115 pounds in spite of many remedies and the best doctors. And that I am alive today is due solely to Dr. King's New Discovery, which completely cured me. Now I weigh 160 pounds and can work hard. It also cured my four children of croup." Infallible for coughs and colds, its the most certain remedy for lagrippe, asthma, desperate lung trouble and all bronchial affections, 50c and $1.00. A trial bottle free. Guaranteed by Robt. R. Bellamy.

ACTION AGAINST COAST LINE.

Discriminatory Rates Charged by Florida Fruit Association.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Final arguments in the case in which the Florida Fruit & Vegetable Association of Jacksonville, alleged that unreasonable, excessive and discriminatory rates on fruits and vegetables from Florida points to various destinations in the United States, by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and other interstate carriers, were submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission today. They were accompanied by briefs of both the complainant and the carriers.

Tariffs on all rail transportation of fruits and vegetables from Florida and to every other part of the country are involved in the case and it is expected the commission will render a decision within a few weeks.

STAR BUSINESS LOCALS

Advertisements inserted under this head one cent per word for each insertion but no advertisement taken for less than 25c. Additional words, more than 25, one cent per word. Unless the advertiser has a regular account, all advertisements under this head are STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE, the amounts being too small to warrant a charge. The Star will send without charge, A. D. T. (Western Union) Messenger to any address in the city for advertisements in this department upon request by 'Phone to No. 51. A. D. T. Messenger will also call for telegrams for the Western Union Telegraph Co., or for notes or small packages to be delivered anywhere in the city. No charge for the telegrams but a small charge for strictly A. D. T. calls. For this service call Western Union, 'Phone No. 2. But for advertisements always call the Star office No. 51. Copy for Business Locals cannot be taken over the telephone but upon request Messenger will be dispatched to any part of the city for them.

RECEIVED TODAY Car load Maine grown seed potatoes; raised exclusively for seed stock; best to be had; Irish cobblers, Early Rose, White and Red Bliss, Early Sunlight, 50 bushels Onion sets, white, red and yellow. Full line seed to select from. When in need of seed, call on the seed store. W. J. Kirkham & Co., 104 South Front street. fe 4 1m

LOST OR STRAYED—Sunday night, puppy nine months old, white with yellow ears and yellow spot on back. Answers to name of "Teddy". Reward for return. H. Sullivan, Willard Bag Factory. fe 4 1t*

AMBITIOUS young man wants position as clerk, has had three years experience. Address "Clerk" care Star. fe 4 3t*

HELP WANTED—For log woods, saw mill, dry kiln and planing mill. Pay every Saturday; come ready to go to work. Duck Lake Lumber Company, Hampstead, N. C. fe 4 6t*

OYSTER ROASTS—Am now serving fine oyster roasts at the Second Toll House, at all hours. C. P. Montgomery & Co., fe 1 6t*

IT IS TOO LATE to insure after the fire. See that you are protected and do this at once. Insure with James Owen Reilly representing Prussian National London Assurance, Royal Exchange and Fidelity, Carolina and Williamsburg City. Total assets represented $80,000,000. fe 3 2t

THIS IS TO INFORM the public that I have opened at the Rock Spring Hotel, where they will find better rooms and table fare than before. J. C. Holly, proprietor. fe 3 1w*

OFFICE FOR RENT—See D. R. Foster or G. J. Simon, the tailor, 210 Princess street. fe 3 2t*

BEST HOME-MADE liver pudding in town today, nice dressed chickens, also fresh New River oysters. Quick delivery. Just 'phone 72. Palace Market. fe 3 tf

AN EXTRA NICE HOME, hardwood floors and stunts of that kind, stables and etc. Nine thousand planks. Good reason for selling Smith & Lord. fe 2 3t

SULTANA OLIVE OIL—Mr. Vadadi, the Sultana agent here, has arranged to have this oil distributed in the future by Hall's drug store, Fifth and Castle. Pints 50c. Quarts $1.00. Phone orders filled promptly. no 4 tf

BABY PHOTOGRAPHY—The U. C. Ellis Studio is specially prepared to make you a splendid photo of baby. ja 26 tf

WANTED—20,000 sawn short leaf sap pine cross-ties. Will inspect and pay cash for them f. o. b. car at point manufactured or delivered in Wilmington. R. T. Windley, Wilmington, N. C. P. O. Box 695, office 114 Princess street. ja 26 tf

CHARLES T. HARPER, M. D.—Practice limited to Genito-Urinary and Rectal diseases. Office 507-508 Southern Building, Wilmington, N. C. Phone 1195. ja 11 3m

THE RURAL BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION will help you to own your home. Start now to owning it. The Thirteenth series will open on Saturday February 5th, 1910. You can subscribe for stock now. James Owen Reilly, secretary and treasurer. ja 16 tf

QUAL ON TOAST, Lynnhaven Bay Oysters and all other delicacies of the season with the usual substantials that go to make up a first class bill of fare at any cafe. The Junction Restaurant, "Just at the Corner," convenient to all trains, suburban line, etc. Open day and night, Sundays too. no 30 tf

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished office 3rd floor, Southern Building, with use of typewriter. Apply to W. A. Dick, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, room 404, 'Phone 240. fe 2 1w

WANTED—First-class white barber. Good salary to right man. Apply at once to C. B. Meares, Lumberton, N. C. fe 1tf

HORSES AND MULES for the farm. Horses for the road, horses that your wife can drive with safety. Ponies for children. Frank Green & Co., 15 South Second street. ja 30 1m.

FOR SALE—The controlling interest in medium size, long established Hosiery Mill. Splendid opportunity for man of small capital. Address Hosiery Mill, care Wilmington Star. ja 30 1mo

WANTED—Your dry cleaning, steam cleaning and dyeing. Thirteen years experience. For first class results, call up 1473 or call at 417 South Sixth street. J. L. Donnelly. ja 30 1w

WE KEEP NATIVE BEEF—New native and western meats today. Fresh New River garden oysters coming every day. Best of celery and the very best of everything in the eating line to be found in the city. Palace Market 'phone 72. ja 29 tf

FOR SALE, the valuable property on Princess street until recently known as the "Star Building." Four floors including basement. Size of lot, 58 1-4x66 feet, and includes half of the wide alley adjoining building on West. Only 66 feet from the site of the new Customs House. Address Wm. H. Bernard, Fayetteville, N. C. ja 5 tf

SHIP ME your eggs, poultry, hams, hides, beeswax and any kind of produce. Will pay highest market prices and make prompt returns. N. C. Ham a specialty. C. B. Bellois, 16 North Second street. 'Phone 1576. de 12 tf

LOST MONEY LOUISE—In days gone by but now I'm wise. I've found where and how to make money by shipping my raw furs, hides, tallow, wool, beeswax, worm seed, produce etc., to C. D. Gilbert & Bro., 212 Market street. de 7 tf

DON'T SIT AND LOOK ON—Learn to potent teachers, Monday and Wednesday nights. ja 19 tf

STAR BUSINESS LOCALS

KEEP YOUR EYE on our show case. The display will be changed frequently. Every time we change it will be better. The Gem Studio, Foltz & Kendrick, 114 Market street. no 27 tf.

TO FARMERS—Use Keith Phosphate Lime, save half your fertilizer bill as well as improve your soil, increasing your crops from 50 to 100 per cent. For prices write B. F. Keith Company, Wilmington, North Carolina. ja 20 1m

MONEY TO LOAN on diamonds and revolvers, shot guns and anything of value at Uncle Charles' Pawn Shop, 108 Market street. ja 1 tf

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, NO. 1, A. F. & A. M.

Emergent communication this (Friday) evening at 8:15 o'clock for the purpose of conferring the Sublime degree of MASTER MASON. All affiliated Masons are cordially invited to meet with us.

By order of the W. M.
A. S. HOLDEN,
Secretary.

fe 4 1t

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

THE MURCHISON NATIONAL BANK

OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

At the Close of Business, January 31st, 1910.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$3,483,083 75
U. S. Bonds (at par)	551,000 00
Bank Building	25,000 00
N. C. State and other bonds	143,783 00
Cash and due by Banks	1,131,595 02
	$5,334,461 77

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 550,000 00
Surplus and Net Profit	375,579 08
Circulation	550,000 00
U. S. Bond Account	100,000 00
Deposits	3,758,882 69
	$5,334,461 77

DEPOSITS:

January 31st, 1908	$2,921,988 64
January 31st, 1909	$3,443,393 48
January 31st, 1910	$3,758,882 69

H. C. McQUEEN, President.
J. V. GRAINGER, Vice President.
J. W. YATES, Vice President.
C. S. GRAINGER, Cashier.

fe 4 tf

NOTICE

We take pleasure in announcing that by reason of the fire in our Sixth street plant Wednesday night our saw mill, located at foot of Wooster street, is not affected and we are prepared to take care of all orders for rough lumber. Planing machines have been ordered by telegraph and will be installed within three weesk in connection with our saw mill. Further announcement will be made as to the sash, door and blind department of our factory.

Owing to the heavy loss sustained in the fire, we have opened our office at the warehouse corner, Sixth and Campbell and will thank all those owing us on account to pay same at their earliest convenience.

Telephone No. 97.

Chadbourn Sash, Door & Lumber Company.

fe 4 3t

A Card of Thanks

The Independent Ice Co. extends its cordial thanks to Chief Schnibben and his gallant firemen for saving our plant at corner Seventh and Brunswick streets from destruction by fire when the Chadbourn Sash, Door & Lumber Co's. property was burned on night of 2nd inst.

THE INDEPENDENT ICE CO.
(Dispatch Copy.)

fe 4-1t

CORNO Hen Feed

127 Bags Corno Hen Feed.
387 Bags White Spring Oats.
196 Bags Rust Proof Oats.
211 Bags Japan Head Rice.
410 Bags Medium Head Rice.
189 Bags Fancy Head Rice.
217 Bags Broken Rice.
217 Barrels Medium Mullets.
111 Barrels Small Mullets.
89 Barrels Large Mullets.
170 Bags Midlings.
370 Bags Wheat Bran.

W. B. Cooper,
Importer and Jobber.
Wilmington, N. C.

ja 30 tf

Blue prints of all kinds are made by Southern Map Co., phone 813, So. Bldg.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME DAILY.
BIJOU
NEVER OUT! NEVER OVER!
5 Cents.

STATEMENT

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK

OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JANUARY 31st, 1910.

(Comptroller's Call.)

RESOURCES.

Loans and U. S. Bonds		$612,530 18
Overdrafts		146 06
Furniture and Fixtures		4,954 49
CASH:		
In our vault	$ 37,168.54	
Due from Banks and U. S. Treasurer	120,150.13	157,318 67
		$774,949 37

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$150,000 00
Surplus and Profits		19,553 59
Reserved for Interest		1,000 00
Circulation		100,000 00
DEPOSITS:		
Individuals	$229,558.74	
Banks	274,837.04	504,395 78
		$774,949 37

Young and progressive, employing efficient and experienced officers and assistants, this bank offers help and encouragement to those desiring modern banking facilities.

THOS. E. COOPER, Cashier.

fe 4 tf

Keep an Eye On This Space

For Sunday Morning's Issue. Something that will interest you. :: :: ::

J. M. SOLKY & CO.
One Price Clothiers and Furnishers.
Phone 617. Masonic Temple.

fe 4 tf

THE Springer Coal CO.

wishes to announce that they are better prepared this season than ever to supply

Coal AND Wood
of the highest grades

Our stocks and our equipment warrant us in promising the public everything they require in our line.

THE SPRINGER COAL COMPANY

It is time to plow and we have many kinds of strong and serviceable shoes for this work. Prices right at

PETERSON & RULFS
203 North Front St. Wilmington, N. C.

COAL AND WOOD
Oak, Blackjack, Short and Long Leaf Pine and Soft Coal.
BUILDING MATERIAL
High grade Lime, Portland Cement, Wall Plaster, etc. Cypress Shingles—all grades.
W. B. THORPE & CO., Inc.
Phone 789.

SECOND SECTION

THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON

FOUNDED A. D. 1867

PAGES 9 TO 12

VOL. LXXXV—NO. 115. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1910. WHOLE NUMBER 13,209.

THE AMERICAN NEGRO IN FARM DEVELOPMENT

BY ALFRED HOLT STONE.
Author of "Studies in the American Race Problem."

Reprinted by Special Permission from "The New South", the January Number of The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia, Pa.

To say that negro labor has been the most important single factor in the development of Southern agricultural resources, is to restate a very old and commonly accepted historical fact. To say that such labor was absolutely essential to Southern development, is to repeat a statement whose age does not entitle it to exemption from the category of historical fallacies. To regard the further development of Southern agriculture as dependent upon negro labor, is to ignore both the history and the present status of an important branch of American industry.

The agriculture of the southern colonies of Great Britain differed essentially from that of the colonies along the upper Atlantic seaboard. The latter may be said to have concerned mainly with the production of food supplies. The chief end of the former was the creating of revenue. It was the difference between an agriculture devoted to the production of a great staple crop, intended for foreign export, jealously regarded by the parent government as one of the main stays of its commercial and maritime position among the trading nations of the world, and an agriculture devoted to the production of commodities for domestic consumption. In the one case, agriculture became, naturally and inevitably the chief business of the section or country engaged in it; in the other, just as naturally, it was subordinate to some other form of industry.

The first essential in any staple agricultural system, is a combination of soil and climate favorable to the production of a commodity which finds a ready exchange for money in the markets of the world, and which, in either a raw or partly manufactured state, is susceptible of transportation through long distances. Whatever the final course of development followed by any country possessing these natural features, its original foundation will be staple agriculture. This is subject only to the modifying influence of the presence of one of the precious metals. The second essential to the development of a system of agriculture—assuming of course the existence in some form of the necessary capital—is a supply of labor adapted to the work to be performed. The crux of the purely economic argument for and against slavery, as a Southern industrial system, was in this question of the supply and adaptability of labor for and to Southern staple agriculture. The controversy was never settled, and is as inviting a field for economic discussion today as it was before 1860. The economic justification for slavery, in the early period of the institution, was founded upon two contentions; first, that no other race than the negro was capable of doing the necessary work under the climatic conditions of the staple producing colonies; second, that the only means whereby a supply of negro labor could be had was through some system involving purchase and control.

If negro labor was the only labor which could be employed at the outset, in establishing the agricultural industry of the British West Indies—that is, if the first of the above propositions is correct—then slavery was a necessary incident to such agriculture, and the second proposition is also established. There has never been a voluntary emigration of negroes from Africa. But the history of some of the West Indies, notably San Domingo and the Barbadoes, suggests that white labor might have been employed even in the laborious work of sugar production. That the small white holdings in Barbadoes were absorbed into larger estates, and the free white labor supplanted by negro slave labor, also illustrates the fallacy of an old economic axiom dear to the hearts of certain anti-slave economists—namely, that slave labor could not compete with free. The truth is that at one period or another white labor played an important part in the agricultural development of practically all of the Southern and West Indian colonies. At the same time, the evidence leads strongly to the conclusion that in most of those colonies the climate and other physical conditions were such during their periods of original settlement that the negro was better fitted than the white man for productive field labor on an extensive scale. We shall probably state the case correctly if we say that owing to his adaptability to the work required under the given conditions of soil and climate, and the power of control incident to his status as a slave, the labor of the negro was preferred to that of the white man by the early producers of the great tropical or semi-tropical agricultural commodities. After all, however, this was only a preference.

The course of this first great American industry would have been different, had its dependence been upon white labor alone, and its development would have been slower, but this is the most we can say. Sugar would still have gone from the West Indies and Brazil, and indigo and rice from Carolina, and tobacco from Virginia, if not a negro had ever set foot on American soil—and the South would still supply the world with cotton. Whatever the opinion of those most closely in contact with negro labor—who in the main know little or nothing of any other kind—it is none the less a fact that white labor can accommodate itself to any work which can be performed by the negro, whether it be the draining of Mississippi lowlands in 1860, or the digging of the Panama Canal a half century later. Yet we must begin a consideration of the future of Southern agriculture with some millions of negroes already on the ground. No matter what might have been the history of Southern agricultural development, the fact remains that in it the labor of the negro has played a dominant part. In speculating upon what his part is to be in the future, however, we should not follow the false lead of assuming such further development to be wholly dependent upon him.

The agricultural industry of the South is still the growing of staple crops. Among these crops cotton still holds the dominant position which it assumed shortly after the invention of the gin. The other staples are tobacco, rice and sugar. Indigo died with the Revolution. Cotton owes its supremacy largely to the fact that it can be grown over a greater range of territory than either of the others. The other three can be grown to some extent outside the areas now devoted to them, but, with the possible exception of rice, they give no promise of even partially successful competition with cotton. A future permanent increase in the output of Southern tobacco is probably more dependent upon improved methods of cultivation than upon any considerable increase in acreage. Nor is there much probability of a permanent extension of the cane area. It remains to be seen if the recent spread of rice growing in Louisiana and into Texas and Arkansas, is stable or temporary. In so far as the negro's part in the future of Southern agriculture is concerned, whatever it is destined to be, it is linked with the future of cotton.

Cotton growing as an industry has suffered the vicissitudes which seem the common lot of the semi-tropical staples. It has never been on a sound basis, and is not today. There have been too many middlemen, and too many who, while outside the actual business of growing the staple, have largely controlled the policy and actions of the real producer. There has been something inherently vicious in the whole system and methods, from an economic standpoint—from the beginning to the present time. There has always been something peculiarly attractive about the hazards of the business when conducted on a large scale, and, like sugar in the earlier days, it has drawn to it men who were better fitted for other fields, and it has wrecked more fortunes than it has made. When the gentleman adventurer from England went out to the Barbadies before the end of the 17th century, it was with the hope and expectation of reaping a rich harvest from the sugar fields and soon returning home. He had no capital, but that was easily found by the factor and merchant in London. He had no labor, but his merchant easily arranged that with the agents of the Royal African Company. His equipment and land, like his labor, he bought on credit. If he were successful during the first year or two, he repaid his obligations to the factor, in whole or in part, but always, almost without exception, he also at once borrowed again, and on a larger scale, and increased his operations. He bought more land and machinery, increased the number of his slaves, put his domestic affairs upon a more lavish scale—and always by a liberal use of his credit. Another crop either enabled him to meet his obligations and still further increase his operations, or it left him stranded. Sometimes he returned in wealth, but oftener he ground out his life in an endless effort to make annual interest for his factor, and bequeathed a mortgaged estate, to be foreclosed when there was no one left either willing or able to carry the load.

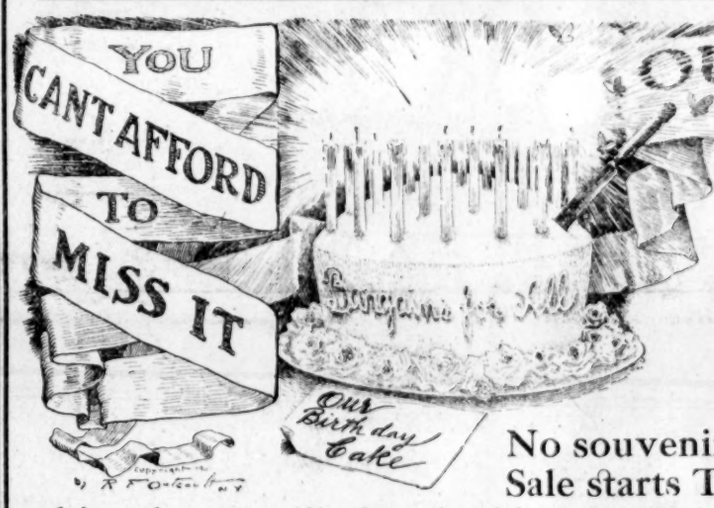
No one acquainted with the economic history of the British West Indies will say that this picture is overdrawn. Even the most superficial reader must realize that behind such methods there must have been some extraordinary inducement to the persons who furnished the capital. It is here that we touch the most vicious feature of the entire so-called plantation system of agriculture. The factor not only demanded a high rate of interest on the money furnished and on old debts carried, but a fundamental feature of the business was the payment of both principal and interest in kind. The factor's profit was by no means confined to the interest charged on his loans. In large part it consisted of commissions which he charged both on the purchases made for his customer and on the commodities sold for him. The basis of credit was the quantity of sugar the planter undertook to produce—all of which had to be consigned to the factor. There was thus not only no incentive to even a crude form of agricultural diversification in the sugar colonies, but any such tendency was strangled by the demand for more sugar, and the consequent devotion of every available acre of ground to an effort to supply the demand. No country, no region, however fertile, can forever stand the outward drainage of its earnings in the shape of interest payments and purchases of things which should be grown within its borders. Inevitable bankruptcy is its final portion—and this came to the richest as well as the poorest of the British West Indies.

The so-called plantation system was in fact merely borrowed, or transferred, from the British Islands to the British colonies on the continent. The history of the Barbadian and Jamaican sugar planter became in large measure the history of the Virginia tobacco planter and the South Carolina grower of indigo. The Revolutionary War wiped out mortgages held in London and Liverpool, but the system remained. When rice and cotton became the chief business of the planters of South Carolina and Georgia, the merchants and factors of Charleston and Savannah succeeded to the controlling positions so long held by their predecessors abroad. Instead of sugar, the basis of credit became the number of bags of rice or bales of cotton which the planter could produce, and the vicious circle of a steady increase of credits, debts, interest, land, slaves and crops repeated itself over and over again. It is not meant to convey the idea that there were no escapes from this routine of labor and debt. In the aggregate a number of planters became independent, but the description holds for the great majority. There is no more pathetically untrue picture in fiction than that of the "typical antebellum South-

(Continued on Page 12.)

THE C. W. POLVOGT CO.
"THE STORE THAT'S ALWAYS BUSY"

The Fifth Year in Our Present Store



We will celebrate our 5 years stay in the Southern Building by holding a great Anniversary Sale, ten days,

February 1st to 10th, Inclusive

No souvenirs will be given, but prices will be made to attract all buyers. Sale starts Tuesday morning, February 1st, and lasts for ten days. During this sale we will give double coupons for the piano contest. Votes for piano will be counted Mar. 7.

Our New Spring Goods Are All Included in This Sale.

NEW STYLISH SPRING SUITS.
For Ladies and Misses.

$10.00 buys a long stylish evening or Military Cape, colors old rose, grays, light blue, tan, navy and black, worth $12.50.

$5.00 buys a Child's Cloth Cape in red or navy blue, Military style. Big values.

$18.50 to $40.00 Ladies' cream serge two-piece Suits, for Easter or Summer wear, worth $25.00 to $50.00.

$18.00, $21.50, $25.00 and $27.50 Ladies' Cream Serge Suits, with black stripe, all satin lined, values $25 to $40.

$20.00, $23.50 and $30.00 Ladies' Shepard Plaid Suits, satin-lined, well made, worth $25.00 to $40.00.

THE LAST CALL OF LADIES' WINTER SUITS.

The remaining stock of our Ladies' and Misses' Winter Suits will go during this sale at half their former price. Extra charge for alteration.

At 80c our $1.00 Ladies Tailored Linen Waists; at $1.00 our $1.25 Ladies Tailored Waists; at $1.45 our $1.75 Tailored Waists. All sizes in stock.

Ladies Messeline lace trimmed Waists, colors black, white, pink and light blue, were $5.00 Fifth Anniversary price, each $3.75

Ladies' and Children's Furs at cost. It will pay you to buy for next Winter.

Ladies' Lace Waists, worth $5.00 and $6.00. Special anniversary price, for $3.98

WHITE MUSLIN EMBROIDERIES.
Selected for Our Fifth Anniversary Sale.

27-inch Swiss Flouncing, hemstitched and scalloped, worth $1.00 and $1.25, at ..... 69c and 89c

45-inch Swiss Flounce, beautiful and cheap, price per yard ..... $1.50, $2.00, $2.25 and $2.50

At 10c we will place on sale 2,000 yards of Cambric edge and insertions from four to 12 inches wide. Goods in the lot worth 25c a yard, special for our Anniversary Sale.

NEW SPRING SILKS.

At 69c Satin Foulards, worth $1.00 per yard.

At 85c Satin Foulard, worth $1.25 per yard.

At $1.09 we offer a yard-wide satin Foulard. Special Anniversary item worth $1.50 a yard.

At 97c our $1.25 warranted black Taffeta Silk, special Anniversary item.

At 43c Messalene Shantung Silk, worth 50c, 27 inches wide.

Special prices on woolen Dress Goods. Anniversary discount will amount from 10 to 25 per cent. off.

At 50c Brocaded Tussah in all shades and designs. New fabric for Spring wear just received. Ask to see them.

LIST OF ANNIVERSARY BARGAINS.

At 18c we will sell a pound can of Wilbert's Talcum Powder, worth 25c.

At $4.00 we will sell our Ladies' black and colored Silk Taffeta Underskirts, regular $5.00 and $6.00 values.

At $4.50 we will sell a limited quantity of Leather Suit Cases, our regular $6.00 Cases. You save $1.50.

Ladies' white Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, special each ... 3c

Sheets, for single beds at, each 50c

Sheets for double beds, each 75c

Large bleached Turkish Towels, only 10c

Extra large bleached Turkish Towels, only, each 20c

Extra heavy and large bleached Turkish Towel, special .. 25c

NEW SPRING WHITE GOODS.
LAWNS, ENGLISH NAINSOOK, LONGCLOTH, BATISTE, APRON LAWNS, LINENS.

At 18c per yard, 34-inch white Flaxon for dresses and waists, real value 25c.

At 25c per yard, 34-inch Sheer Flaxon, worth 35c.

At 40c per yard, extra fine and Sheer Flaxon, real value 50c per yard.

At 25c white checked Flaxon, beautiful and very sheer, special at price quoted.

At 19c sheer colored Flaxon, very popular and stylish, a real 25c value.

At 15c Killarney Linen, 40 inches wide for Suits and Waists.

At 12 1-2c a sheer white Persian Lawn, worth 18c a yard.

At 10c a fine India Linen, worth 15c a yard.

BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK AND NAPKINS.

At 50c a Table Linen, 64 inches wide and sold for 65c a yard.

At 60c, a heavy Mercerized Table Damask, 72 inches wide, worth 75c.

At 85c special, a heavy bleached Linen, 72 inches wide, sold for $1.00 to $1.15.

At $1.00 a fine bleached Linen Damask, 72 inches, satin finished, worth $1.50 per yard.

At $1.50 an extra fine Table Damask, worth $2.00 per yard, 72 inches wide.

At $1.60 an All Linen Table Napkin, which sold for $2.00.

At $1.75 an all Linen Table Napkin, which sold for $2.25.

At $2.10 an extra fine Table Napkin, former price $2.50.

At $2.85 an extra quality of Table Napkins, former price $3.50.

Special, a lot of 100 dozen hemmed Napkins, to close at, per dozen 50c

NEW SPRING WASH GOODS.

White and colored Linonette 15c
The goods that wear well.

At 19c we offer a 36-inch French Wash Crash in all shades, new Spring material.

At 25c French Cotton Repp in all new Spring shades.

At 19c French Cotton Repp in all Spring shades.

At 29c Plaid Repp, for Spring Dresses and Waists.

At 12 1-2c fine S. & C. Cambric Percales, all fast colors.

At 15c, colored Cotton Pongee.

WHITE BED SPREADS.

Entire new stock at low Anniversary price ticket on them.

At 89c white Spread for double bed, special Anniversary price.

At $1.00 heavy white Spread for double bed. We have 100 of these to close out.

At $1.40 extra heavy white Spread, guaranteed to wear well, worth $2.00.

At $2.50 fine Marselles Bed Spread, for double bel, limited quantity.

At $3.50 fine Satin Marselles Bed Spread, worth $4.00.

Single Bed Spread at $1.25, regular price $1.50.

WOMEN'S WHITE UNDERGARMENTS.
Of Domestic Make for our special Fifth Anniversary Sale.

At 45c Ladies' Gowns, worth 50c, 60c and 65c, tucked, lace and embroidery trimmed.

At 89c Ladies' Cambric Gowns, full size, sold for $1.00 and $1.25. Embroidery trimmed.

At $1.00 Ladies Gowns and Skirts, full size, sold for $1.35 to $1.50, lace and embroidery trimmed.

At $1.40 Ladies Cambric and Nainsook Gowns and Skirts, worth $2.00 to $2.25 each, fine lace and embroidery trimmed.

At $1.75 Ladies Nainsook Gowns and Lawn Skirts, fine lace or embroidery trimmed, worth $2.50.

At 25c Ladies Drawers and Corset Covers, tucked, ruffled and lace trimmed.

At 50c Ladies' fancy Corset Covers, embroidery trimmed Drawers, worth 65c and 75c a garment.

At $1.00 fine lace trimmed Corset Covers and lace trimmed Drawers, worth $1.25 and $1.35 a garment.

At 50c Children's Gowns, all sizes, well made.

At 25c Children's Cambric Underskirts, all sizes.

At 15c Children's Drawers, all sizes, worth 25c.

THE C. W. POLVOGT CO.—Anniversary Sale—Southern Building—THE C. W. POLVOGT CO.

THE FORT FISHER PARK BILL

Rev. J. A. Smith Makes Statement of the Part Taken by Congressman Godwin and Senators Simmons and Overman.

(Communicated.)

As one of the officials of the Fort Fisher Survivors' Association, now composed of the Blue and the Gray, and as one of the leaders in this grand movement, I feel it to be my duty to let the citizens of Wilmington and this entire district know authoritatively the part our own Congressmen are taking in this matter. Hon. H. L. Godwin, our worthy Representative, and Senators Overman and Simmons are doing everything in their power to get this bill through the present session of Congress. To Hon. H. L. Godwin belongs the honor of introducing this bill and keeping it constantly before the House. Two weeks ago Mr. H. C. McQueen and myself of this city and our comrades who wore the Blue—John B. Jones and Edwin H. Risley, of Utica, N. Y., and Maj. J. H. Reeve, of Washington, were granted a hearing before the House committee on military affairs and we all spoke with reference to the park. All this was done through the power and influence of Mr. Godwin. Mr. Hull, the chairman of the committee on military affairs, and this makes three times we have appeared before this same committee through the personal influence of Mr. Godwin, who never wearies in well doing with reference to the wishes of his constituency. We feel that justice to our Representative demands this statement.

While in Washington, a majority of us belonging to the executive committee of the Fort Fisher Survivors' Association, acting under the authority conferred upon us by the constitution, selected Maj. J. H. Reeve, of the City of Washington, to be our president as the death of General Curtis left this office vacant. In so doing we made no mistake for Major Reeve is a prominent government official and living in Washington. He lost a leg in the last battle of Fort Fisher and is one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the park movement and is in Washington to watch every move in our behalf.

Mr. Thos. J. Pence, in a recent article to the News and Observer, stated that Mr. Root had introduced our Fort Fisher bill in the Senate, but neglected to say in his report that it was the same bill which Mr. Godwin had introduced in the House, and he also forgot to say that it was Mr. Godwin who introduced us to the committee on military affairs. He simply stated the fact that Mr. Root introduced the bill in the Senate but makes no mention whatever of Mr. Godwin or our two able Carolina Senators. The facts in the case are simply these: After we appeared before the House committee, those representing the Blue and Gray had a conference with Mr. Godwin and the suggestion came from some one that it would be a good thing to have Mr. Godwin's bill introduced in the Senate and Mr. Godwin endorsed the suggestion, and it was also agreed that Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, and Senator Root, of New York, present the same bill at the same time. The object of all this was to strengthen the bill in the House. The bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Root and Mr. Pence in his report from Washington to the News and Observer simply states that Senator Root introduced the bill in the Senate, but makes no mention whatever of Mr. Godwin or our two North Carolina Senators. Some of our people feel that this does injustice to our man in Congress and the real facts of the case should be known. We all appreciate the fact more than few can tell that the able and distinguished Senator from New York is lending us all possible aid in this matter, but let us not allow a newspaper report to create, even for a moment, the idea that our own Congressmen are not in it. Our Representative and Senators are behind this bill for all that it is worth. To Mr. Godwin belongs the honor of introducing this bill and obtaining a hearing for both the Blue and Gray before the committee on military affairs. And our association at one of its regular meetings appreciated the services of Mr. Godwin to the degree that he was made an honorary member of the Fort Fisher Survivors' Association, composed of the Blue and Gray.

The latest news from Washington is cheering and let us citizens of North Carolina appreciate the kindness of Senator Root and others from the great State of New York as well as the energy and skill of our own Representatives. The passage of this bill means more for this section than we can now appreciate. I will here state for the benefit of our comrades that Maj. J. H. Reeve, of Washington, D. C., who is now president of our association, is in close touch with Mr. Godwin, our Congressman, and also with Colonel Bradley, of the committee on military affairs, and he is keeping them posted every day on the Fort Fisher proposition in the Senate. Many of the citizens of Wilmington who attended the reunion of the Blue and Gray here in 1907, remember Major Reeve. He was a full faced, handsome man on crutches. He lost that leg in the last battle of Fort Fisher, Jan. 15th, 1865. J. A. SMITH.

215 Walnut street.

NATURE'S GIFT FROM THE SUNNY SOUTH

During the Civil War, cotton growing was so profitable that it is said the natives of India purchased silver plow-shares with which to till the cotton fields. Yet, under the stimulus of highest prices, India could raise only three million bales; the South produces over twelve million bales each year. It will be seen therefore that in this product of nature, the South stands supreme.

Not less important is the oil of the Cotton seed which, when refined, ranks in purity and wholesomeness with the choicest olive oil and, in the form of Cottolene, yields a cooking fat superior to lard.

Cottolene is vegetable—so pure, wholesome, economical and efficient, that it is truly one of Nature's best gifts from the South.

In reading store ads most people are looking for definite information about some particular article—hence merchants should quote prices always.

EXPORTS OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Last Half Century Has Seen Marvellous Increase in Volume.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Washington, Feb. 5.—The last half century has seen a great increase in the exports of farm products from the United States. From an average of $150,000,000 a year in the five-year period, 1851-1855, the agricultural exports rose to an average of $875,000,000 a year in 1901-1905, and in two subsequent individual years (1907 and 1908) surpassed a billion dollars.

Not only have such exports increased, but they have increased much faster than the population. In 1851-1855 the average value per capita of the agricultural export of the United States was $5.85, in 1901-1905 it was $10.88, and since 1905 it has been still greater.

A report on the annual exports of farm products from the United States from 1851 to 1908, inclusive, is about to be published as Bulletin 75 of the Bureau of Statistics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Averages are given by five-year periods, so that it is possible to perceive the general drift of the trade.

The chief agricultural products exported in the past half century have been: 1, cotton; 2, grain; and grain products, and 3, packing house products.

In 1851-1855, cotton made nearly two-thirds of the value of all agricultural exports, but in 1901-1905 between one-third and one-half only, although the average quantity exported increased from 1,026,000,000 pounds in 1851-1855, to 3,577,000,000 pounds in 1901-1905, while in 1907, the highest year, 4,518,000,000 pounds were sent out. In the period 1861-1865 the quantity of cotton exports was only about 5 per cent. of that for 1856-1860. Increases occurred afterward however, until in 1876-1880 the average quantity exported was somewhat greater than in the period just prior to the Civil War. In quantity exported per capita, the five-year period 1856-1860 was highest; there were then exported 44.8 pounds of cotton per capita. The nearest approach to this was 44.5 pounds per capita in 1901-1905. Cotton seed products, such as cotton seed oil, oil cake, and oil cake meal have assumed considerable importance in the export trade of the United States in recent years, that is, beginning about 1876. The value of cotton seed products exported averaged during the past several years from 25,000,000 to $30,000,000 a year, the highest being in 1907, about $34,000,000.

Grain and its products come second in order of value. They increased from a yearly average of $25,000,000 in 1851-1855 to $194,000,000 in 1901-1905, and in 1908 were $215,600,000. The chief items are wheat (including wheatflour), corn, and oats. Exports of these cereals during 1851-1855 were equivalent to about 20,000,000 bushels of grain annually, and 50 years later to about 250,000,000 bushels. The period of largest grain exports was 1896-1900, since which time there has been a decline. The per capita exports of wheat and flour were largest in 1881-1885, when they were equivalent to 2.6 bushels per capita; in 1901-1905 the average exports per capita were 2 bushels, and since 1905 have been less than 2 bushels. In corn the maximum limit was reached in 1896-1900, when an average of 2.4 bushels per capita was exported. Then came a downward tendency, the exports in the next five-year period being only 1.1 bushels per capita, and in succeeding years falling below one bushel. Compared with corn and wheat, exports of oats have been small, the largest average for any five-year period being 38,000,000 bushels a year during 1896-1900, or something more than one-fifth the corresponding exports of corn or of wheat, including flour.

Exports of packing house products, a third leading group, have increased much more rapidly in the last half century than cotton or cereals. The average value of packing house products exported in 1851-1855 was $10,000,000 a year, and in 1901-1905 it was $183,000,000, while in 1908 the value was $196,000,000. The principal items of this group are pork, lard, beef, and oleo oil. As in the case of grain, the greatest exports of lard and pork were in the five-year period, 1896-1900. The exports of lard have increased nearly eight times as fast as the population of the United States. The average per capita in 1851-1855 was 1.2 pounds a year, while 50 years later, in 1901-1905 the average reached 8.6 pounds per capita. Another great increase occurred in per capita exports of pork. The average for 1866-1870 was 1.8 pounds per capita; in 1876-1880, 13.6 pounds per capita, and in 1901-1905, 8.4 pounds per capita.

The largest exports of beef and oleo oil (those in 1901-1905) amounted to 408,000,000 pounds a year for beef and 146,000,000 pounds of oleo oil. Since 1905 there has been a marked decline in exports of beef, the average for 1906-1908 being only 349,000,000 pounds a year, or less than for any five-year period since 1886-1890. On the other hand the average exports of oleo oil during the three years ending with 1908 exceeded the average for 1901-1905 by nearly 60,000,000 pounds.

Tobacco, which a century ago was among the most important of our exports, still holds a prominent place. Exports of unmanufactured tobacco have averaged since 1891-1895 more than 300,000,000 pounds a year, with an average yearly valuation of about $30,000,000. The per capita exports of this product declined from 5.3 pounds in 1851-1855 to 4.1 pounds in 1901-1905, while during 1906-1908 the average was less than 4 pounds.

Exports of fruits increased from $71,000 in 1851 to $20,000,000 in 1904, and subsequently they ranged from $14,000,000 to $17,000,000.

Exports of hops have been irregular. In 1851 110,000 pounds were exported; In 1855, 4,023,000; in 1860, 273,000; in 1861, 8,836,000; in 1870, 16,356,000; in 1887, 261,000; and, beginning with 1888, amounts ranging from 7,000,000 to 23,000,000 pounds.

Exports of vegetables, which were considerably less than $1,000,000 in the years prior to 1864, ranged from $1,000,000 to $2,400,000 in the years subsequent to 1895.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS
POZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

MANUFACTURERS' CENSUS.

Eighteen Hundred Special Agents Collecting Statistics for 1909.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The United States Census Bureau has begun to take the Federal census of manufactures, mines, quarries, pertoleum, and natural gas for the year 1909, which comprises two of the principal inquiries embraced in the 12th Decennial Census, the others being population and agriculture.

The canvass is being made under the supervision of Mr. William M. Steuart, Chief Statistician for manufactures, and about 1,800 special agents will be employed eventually in the work, and they are from day to day being appointed by Director Durand from the eligible registers established as a result of the November 3 examination of candidates for these positions.

Director Durand has taken extraordinary precautions to assure the manufacturers that all answers will be held absolutely confidential. This statement is conspicuously displayed on the front pages of the various schedules, and it is also emphatically declared that no publication will be made in the census reports disclosing the name or corporations of individual establishments in any particular. The act of Congress provides that the Bureau of the Census shall not permit any other than its sworn employes to examine the individual reports. It provides also that any employe who shall, without the authority of the Director of the Census, publish or communicate any information coming into his possession shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not to exceed $1,000 or be imprisoned not to exceed two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

"There is but a limited time in which to complete this work", said Director Durand today. "It is essential that all the field employes exert themselves to the utmost. Those who do good work will be reassigned to other districts and retained in the service until the work is finished.

"If manufacturers or others furnishing data object to a supposed disclosure of the secrets of their business, the special agents will assure them that the results of their individual business will not be made public. They are required also to explain that the information will not be used for the purpose of taxation, nor in any manner to identify the operations of the individual establishments, and will not be disclosed to any other bureau of the Federal government. The intent of the law, which will be strictly carried out, is to prevent the disclosure of information which might operate to the detriment in any way of the person or establishment supplying it.

"The period covered will be, wherever possible, that of the year ending December 31, 1909. In the majority of cases the data can be secured for it, as the business year of most establishments will correspond to the calendar year 1909. For establishments beginning operations for the first time during the year it will not be possible to make the report cover more than the period actually embraced.

"A manufacturing establishment, which is the unit of enumeration for the census, is deemed to be one or more factories, mills, or plants owned or controlled by one individual, partnership, corporation, or other owner, located in the same town or city, and for which one set of books of account is kept. As the statistics will be presented by kinds and by classes of industries, it is essential that the precise character of the work performed by each establishment shall be clearly determined. A general schedule must be prepared for each establishment reported, and, in addition, such special supplemental schedule of schedules as may apply to the industry, if any.

"The method of the canvass requires that a few days prior to the day when a given firm is to be canvassed the special agent shall mail to the manufacturer a copy of the general schedule, with the proper supplemental schedules, together with the request that they be filled out in readiness for the special agent on his arrival. In the event this has not been done at the time the agent calls, he will proceed to get the facts immediately.

"The information secured must be accurate. In drafting the schedule every effort was made to frame the inquiries in such a form that the answers to them can generally be taken directly from the books of accounts or estimates to be accepted where it is possible to secure answers directly from the books of accounts and records.

"As there is a general interest in the subject of the comparative importance of the cities, States and Territories with reference to the larger selected industries, it is exceedingly desirable that, from the standpoint of civic pride alone, the manufacturers throughout the United States should furnish the data without delay in order that the industrial centers in which they operate may be completely and correctly represented in the statistical tables. Every manufacturer is therefore urged to co-operate promptly and fully with the Bureau of the Census."

More people are taking Foley's Kidney Remedy every year. It is considered the most effective remedy for all kidney and bladder troubles that medical science can devise. Foley's Kidney Remedy corrects irregularities, builds up the system, and restores lost vitality. Robt. R. Bellamy.

R&G CORSETS
Faultless in every detail.

Are You a Woman?

You Need a Tonic

Weak women need a *tonic*, to build up their *constitution*. *All* women feel *weak*, at *times*, and *then* they need a tonic *worse* than those who are *always* weak.

If you decide to take a tonic, why not take a *woman's* tonic—*the* woman's tonic, CARDUI?

Half a century of *success* behind it, proves that Cardui has *merit*, for it is only medicines of merit that *"stick"*—that sell for years, after the meritless medicines are forgotten.

Naturally, the Cardui *success* is attested by thousands of women who have *tried* it—who write us, giving us permission to publish their letters if we wish, for the sake of their *suffering sisters*, whom they pity and wish to benefit.

So, we gladly print this letter from Mrs. Lizzie Dodson, of Boss, Mo., to show those ladies who doubt, that what we claim is true. Mrs. Dodson writes:

"I just want to say that your Cardui is the best medicine in the world. Last winter I wasn't able to do my work for 5 weeks. I couldn't stand on my feet but a short time, I had such bearing down misery. One day I got my husband to buy me a bottle of Cardui, and by night I felt like a different women. I have now been taking Cardui for four months and cannot praise it too highly for the good it has done me."

Cardui, the woman's tonic, is a safe, harmless, vegetable extract, and should be taken by all women, young and old. Try it. It will help you.

CARDUI The Woman's Tonic

HG1

High Grade Goods

In All Departments Is Our Motto

Dress Goods Department is replete with the newest creations.

Wash Goods, Linen Suitings, and Cotton Fabrics of every description. Embroideries, Laces and Neck Wear.

White Goods, English Reps, Mulls, Batiste, Lawn, Nainsook, Long Cloth, Novelty Waistings and Flaxon.

Agent for Black Cat Hosiery, American Lady Corsets and Butterick Patterns.

Out-of-town orders will receive prompt attention.

A. D. Brown

DO YOU PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRIES?

Those of you who have been making your purchases away from Wilmington should think before patronizing mail order and houses away from home any further.

Who sympathized with you when your little girl was sick? Was it the mail order house?

Who carried you last winter when you were out of a job and had no money? Was it the mail order house or was it your home merchant?

When you want to raise money for the church or for some needy person in town, do you write to the mail order house, or do you go to your home merchant?

How much does the mail order house give towards keeping up sidewalks or paying the minister's salary?

When you were sick how many nights did the mail order house sit up with you?

When you had to raise money to pay your gas bill, did you get it from the mail order house or a home merchant or contractor?

When your loved one was buried, was it your home merchant who dropped the tear of sympathy and uttered the cheering word, or was it the mail order house?

PATRONIZE HOME MERCHANTS

WANTED:

Young men and women for positions of trust, where intelligent service will be appreciated nad paid for—

Experienced men and women for positions requiring ability and tact—.

People of all ages, of all talents, of divers abilities, for suitable lines of employment—

Used things—such as pianos, organs, every sort of musical instrument, writing machines, cash registers, store and office fixtures, talking machines, books, engravings, post cards, stamp collections, rugs, carpets, furniture of every kind—

Horses and carriages, trucks, business wagons, bicycles, guns, cameras, fishing tackle, automobiles—

Real estate—lots, plots, acres, leaseholds, equities, houses, flats, apartments, stores—

Instruction in painting, singing, the violin and piano, shorthand, accounting, languages, correspondence, dancing—

Places to live -houses, apartments, furnished rooms, boarding places—

These are some of the thousands of people and things that are "wanted" in this city just now—and if you can fill any of these wants,

Inquire of the Public
THROUGH A STAR BUSINESS LOCAL

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Through Connection for all Points, South and West.
Pullman Sleeping Cars on All Through Trains; Dining Car Service.
ATTRACTIVE EXCURSION RATES
to
FLORIDA, CUBA AND NUMEROUS OTHER WINTER RESORTS.

For safety, comfort and courteous treatment, travel via Southern Railway. Rates, schedules, and other information gladly furnished.

R. H. DeBUTTS, Traveling Passenger Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
H. F. CARY, General Passenger Agent, Washington, D. C.

jn 15 tf

REMOVAL SALE

Beginning Saturday, January 15

In order to reduce my stock before moving, will offer special prices in all departme nts. Housekeepers needing Dishes or Glasses can supply their wants to advantage at this sale. These goods must be sold at some price in the next few weeks.

F. A. BISSINGER
119 Market Street.

OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA

THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON

FOUNDED A. D. 1867

Only Morning Newspaper in Wilmington and only paper in its section carrying daily the full

Associated Press Dispatches

These supplemented by all the news that's worth while from special correspondents in this and other States.

Costs Less than 2 cents a Day

and is delivered to you at a time when it's convenient to post yourself on current events. Full market reports, telegraphic and foreign, local, State and general news in detail.

By Mail or Carrier

$6.00 the Year

"Nature's Gift from the Sunny South"

Cottolene

Shortens your food—Lengthens your life

Physicians today are recommending Cottolene for consumptives, dyspeptics, and others in a "run-down" condition. Never heard of them recommending lard for such a purpose, did you? Cottolene is a product of Nature, clean in source, making and manner of marketing. It makes food which the most delicate stomach can digest.

Cottolene is far superior to lard or cooking butter for all frying and shortening purposes.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, New Orleans, Atlanta, New York.

THE AMERICAN NEGRO

(Continued from Page 9.)

ern planter," rolling in wealth and living a life of luxurious idleness. As a class, they were the pioneer captains of industry in America, and, in the main, they worked hard, lived on credit and died in debt. The people who reaped most from the system were the merchants and factors who supplied the planter with capital and handled the product of his toil, they, and the cotton manufacturers of England—Old and New.

What has all this to do with the negro and the agricultural development of the South? The negro furnishes the connecting link between the past and present of Southern agriculture, and he is to play an important part for either good or evil in its future. Had the foundation stone of antebellum Southern agriculture been white labor, instead of negro, the increase of cultivated acreage would have been slower and the production correspondingly less, but the process of growth would have been sound at the core. Even if it was, there were thousands of small white farmers scattered throughout the South. Without negro labor, the number of these would have been many times greater. Undoubtedly there would have developed some form of plantation system, but it would have been based upon free white labor, and would have served as a great training school for the production of small farmers.

The Civil War did not destroy the old plantation system. It merely altered the legal status of one of its elements. The negro in the mass remained economically untouched by the gift of freedom, in so far as any free agency of his own was concerned. Where before, his labor had been bought with his body, now it was his labor alone which came to be trafficed in. The latter was a cheaper transaction than the former, and required less capital. It therefore was engaged in by a greater number of people. Formerly, a high order of intelligence was required to handle successfully a plantation on a large scale, involving as it did the care of the physical well being of its labor, as well as the financing of its operations. Now, the main requirement came to be a small line of credit with a local merchant, and the ability to get together enough negroes to make a crop for a single year. The best test of success in "making money out of negroes" ceased to be the capacity to keep down sickness among them, to feed and clothe them properly, to keep them contented even though not free, to work them to the best advantage, having always in view the fact that life was the only limit to their tenure of service. It came to be, instead, the ability to secure their labor at the lowest price, to give them the least for the most work, to keep them satisfied, not by a full stomach, but by the cajolery of promises never intended to be kept, and the unction of words which an antebellum planter would have scorned to utter. Booker Washington has repeated over and over again the phrase that before the war the negro was "worked," but that now he has learned to work himself. The truth is that the negro has been "worked," as the word is used in the vernacular of the street, to a vastly greater extent since he has been free than ever he was as a slave. Whether it is to be attributed to racial traits and deficiencies, or to a temporary handicap which time will remove, the fact remains that whether as a plantation laborer under modern conditions, or as a tenant securing his yearly supplies from a merchant, the negro places a tremendous premium upon dishonest practices, and offers to cupidity a most alluring field.

The negro's part in the future of Southern agriculture is problematical. The present method of growing cotton is roughly divisible into three systems. In the first, the land is operated in considerable tracts, varying in size from a few hundred acres to several thousand. Here the labor is almost wholly negro, working either for wages, or as renters, or for a share of the crop. In the second, the land is owned by a white man who rents it outright to tenants, and has nothing to do with its operation himself. Here the tenants may be either white or colored—varying according to geographical location. In the third class we have the small farmer, who owns and tills his land. The first of these is the true plantation system, as it exists today. Its mainstay is the negro, and without him it would not last a generation—possibly not a decade. If the South were filled with white labor, the large plantation would be broken up into smaller tracts, for such labor could not be exploited sufficiently to make the maintenance of large properties more than spasmodically profitable. Such as might remain, would have to be operated on a basis of wages. As there is no likelihood of an influx of white immigration to the South, the question remains one of speculating upon the length of time the plantation system based upon negro labor, can be maintained. Under this system the negro's part in Southern agricultural development will remain merely the part played by any labor, working under supervision in any line of industry. Where another furnishes the capital, the brains, and the direction, the part played by labor is no more than that of a tool or a machine. The only active, positive part possible for the negro must be either as an independent renter, gradually emerging into the landowning class, or as a landowner himself. It is only here that his economic status is really higher than that of a day laborer; only here that he has either initiative or control; only here that he becomes an independent economic force.

The negro has it in his own hands to play either an active or a passive part in the upbuilding of the section in which he lives, which is still primarily an agricultural region. In so far as that section has attempted to depart from the great staples, and turned to other branches of agriculture, save in rare instances it has been conclusively the work of the white man. Of the staple crops, it is only in cotton that the negro has made any substantial progress. Here, with all our statistical labors, when we come to measure his advance, we find ourselves floundering in a tangle of figures which may mean much or nothing—and which have to be explained and interpreted and laboriously handled before they mean anything at all. We do not know today, nor does any census tell us, how many independent negro renters we have in the South, as distinguished from those nominally returned as "renters," but whose economic status is really no higher than that of a laborer at a daily wage. We do not know, even approximately, what part of the American cotton crop, at the end of any decade, was the result of negro labor—nor whether his part in its production is increasing or is on the decline.

Rather than bring these reflections to an end with an idle speculation about the future, I prefer to conclude them with the hope that the census soon to be taken will throw more real light upon the economic status of the American negro than has been given us by any previous investigation. If it does, it will place under lasting obligations every student of vital American questions.

FLESH-FORMING FOOD.

When you buy a package of Samose, the great flesh forming food, weigh yourself and see how much you gain in the first week's use. J. Hicks Bunting & Co. will tell of many of their customers who a month or so ago were thin, pale and haggard, but who are now, through the use of Samose, plump, strong and happy, with perfect health and attractive flesh. They have seen so many instances of the wonderful power of Samose to restore the weak and sick to strength and health and to make good natural flesh that they give their personal guarantee with every package of Samose they sell to refund the money if it does not prove satisfactory.

Samose is a pure preparation, and can be used with absolute confidence by the most delicate. It gives remarkable results with children who are weak and run down and without appetite. It builds up the thin, pale, puny girl and woman to perfect plumpness and health. It is the only flesh forming food of its kind and in addition, it strengthens every organ of the body restoring strength and health to the whole system.

Hoarse Coughs, Stuffy Colds.

pain in chest and sore lungs, are symptoms that quickly develop into a dangerous illness if the cold is not cured. Foley's Honey and Tar stops the cough, heals and eases the congested parts, and brings quick relief. Robt. R. Bellamy.

AS BIRTHDAY GIFT.

People Plan Huge Memorial to Washington at Capital.

New York, Feb. 4.—Planning for the biggest birthday present in history to be given by the American people for the father of their country on the 22nd of this month, leaders of the national movement to build a $2,500,000 George Washington Memorial Hall at Washington, D. C., are completing their campaign to assure the project in this city today. With the active support of every patriotic and learned society as well as thousands of public spirited citizens already secured, the George Washington Memorial Association is now confident that the people of this country will join to celebrate Washington's birthday this year by offering this living monument to carry out Washington's wish for the "general diffusion of knowledge." If every American will lend a hand during the next few weeks, it is declared, this great auditorium that is sadly needed by all the national organizations of the country may be really started on the 178th anniversary of the birth of the first President.

Hundreds of members of the Washington Academy of Sciences, the National Federation of Art, the National Academy of Sciences and the American Medical Association, as well as of the Grand Army of the Republic, the United Confederate Veterans, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Sons of the American Revolution and other patriotic bodies are today actively working to enlist the support of the people in every section of the country for this Washington memorial. Thousands of children in the schools of every State in the Union are also reported to be calling upon their playmates to give a dime to buy one brick in the great structure that will carry out Washington's last wish. Preachers, teachers and public speakers are volunteering from many communities to rally their townsmen for the big Washington birthday project. In every town in the land it is proposed to hold mass meetings and raise funds for this birthday gift of the American people to George Washington.

To "promote institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge" according to the parting admonition of Washington to his people, is the object of the proposed headquarters and auditorium that is to be built for all the learned societies of the nation in his name. Leaders in scientific and educational work today assured Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, president of the George Washington Memorial Association, who is leading the movement at 25 East 60th street in this city, that the present lack of adequate convention facilities at Washington is seriously hampering their progress as well as shaming this country in the eyes of the learned societies of other nations. Nothing could further the spread of science and knowledge better than the erection of such an institution as the George Washington Memorial Hall, they declare.

"Every American owes a moral debt to George Washington whose last request of his people was for just such an institution as we hope to see raised in his name," said Mrs. Dimock today. "It is to carry out the dearest wish of our first President that we are asking all loyal Americans to contribute to the establishment of the George Washington Memorial Hall, which we are assured is the thing most needful to promote knowledge in the nation today. Every contributor will receive a certificate as a holder of a perpetual interest in the big building as well as a souvenir button from our headquarters at 25 East 60th street, where substantial support is already being received from all over the country."

Safeguard to Children.

"Our two children of six and eight years have been since infancy subject to colds and croup. About three years ago I started to use Foley's Honey and Tar, and it has never failed to prevent and cure these troubles. It is the only medicine I can get the children to take without a row." The above from W. C. Ornstein, Green Bay, Wis., duplicates the experience of thousands of users of Foley's Honey and Tar. It cures coughs, colds and croup, and prevents bronchitis and pneumonia. Robt. R. Bellamy.

Remember the Rural Building & Loan Association opens its 13th series Saturday, February 5th. fe 2-4t.

BUNCOMBE COURT.

Term for Trial of Criminal Cases Begins on Monday.

Asheville, Jan. 31.—Superior Court for the trial of criminal cases, which convenes here Monday, February 7th, with Judge M. T. Justice, of Rutherford presiding, promises to be one of the most interesting terms of court held in Buncombe for some months, in addition to a large number of appeals from the city police court the case of Tom Moore for the killing of John Herd; the Bee Morris, Jr., homicide case, and the probable indictments in liquor cases by the grand jury, the F. C. Watkins case, involving the killing at Black Mountain last year of John Hill Bunting of Wilmington, is down for trial again. Whether this interesting case will be tried or not has not yet been determined since Solicitor Brown has been away from the city for several weeks recuperating. Mr. Watkins, who was town constable of Black Mountain at the time he shot and killed Mr. Bunting and seriously wounded Paul Collins, of Hillsboro, was in town Friday and Saturday and in conversation with friends said that he was ready and anxious for the trial at the February term. He confidently believes that he will be vindicated by a jury of his fellow citizens and that the tragedy that shocked the entire State at the time will be ended and the cause forever removed from the records of the criminal court. It will be remembered that at the last trial of the case, when a week was consumed in the taking of evidence and the argument of counsel before the jury, the twelve jurors were unable to agree and were discharged and a mistrial had. The jury at the first trial stood six for conviction of manslaughter and six for acquittal.

TRAINS BY TELEPHONE.

Santa Fe Adopts New System Out of Colorado Springs.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Feb. 5.—Santa Fe trains on the Colorado division will within a month be operated by telephone instead of by telegraph. Linemen are now stringing the wires between Colorado Springs and Denver, that portion between La Junta to Colorado Springs having been completed. It is understood that the road will replace the telegraph with the telephone throughout its system; train dispatchers between Dodge City, Kans., and Chicago are already using the telephone.

A WATER SYSTEM.

Successful Operation of Plant at Colorado Springs.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Feb. 5.—That the city of Colorado Springs is financially successful in the management of its water system is shown by the annual report of the water superintendent just issued. During the year 1909, the total earnings were $211,739.56, with expenditures of $174,488.21, leaving net cash earnings of $37,251.35. In the 12 months, Colorado Springs used 2,416,912,000 gallons of water, a yearly consumption of 150 gallons per capita. The water in storage for domestic use in mountain reservoir on January 1, was 1,753,000,000, allowing of no possibility of a water scarcity. The report further shows that water is furnished consumers in Colorado Springs cheaper than in its sister cities: Denver charges $20.30 a year; Pueblo, $30, and Colorado Springs $15, on the basis of dwellings with six rooms and bath. Within the year the city has purchased land on the northern slope of Pike's Peak for the future extension of the system.

Colorado Springs' gravity water system is in many ways unique. In the heart of the mountains, 11,000 feet above sea level, are the six reservoirs storing water for domestic use; this elevation assures perpetual cold, pure water. The total valuation of the system is $4,000,000. Colorado Springs' water is known throughout the country for its purity, having been shown by daily bactereological and chemical analyses to be the purest furnished any city in the United States.

PEARY BACK TO NAVY.

Coast and Geodetic Survey Return Commander to the Navy.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Commander Peary, of North Pole fame, may be ordered to report for active duty in the navy. The plans for Commander Peary's return to active service are tentative and nothing will be decided until after Assistant Secretary of the Navy Winthrop has had an interview on the subject with the officer tomorrow. The Coast and Geodetic Survey to which he was assigned "to make tidal observations in Northern latitudes" has finished with his services and returned the commander officially to the Navy Department.

What you may have been calling the "good fortune in business affairs" of someone you know may be simply the courage to advertise.

For Evening Hours

The Rayo Lamp

Some of the sweetest hours of home-life are passed under the gentle, kindly light of the evening lamp.

If it be the Rayo Lamp, the light contributes an added charm—makes reading and sewing easy.

There are no aching eyes after reading or sewing under the rays of the Rayo Lamp.

The Rayo Lamp diffuses a steady white light. It is the least trying of any artificial light. Made of brass throughout—nickel plated—improved central draught burner.

The Rayo is a low-priced lamp, but you cannot get a better lamp at any price.

Once a Rayo user, always one

Every Dealer Everywhere. If Not at Yours, Write for Descriptive Circular to the Nearest Agency of the

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(Incorporated)

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European Plan.

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Quick as a flash the phone will be answered, and if you'll give your address, a messenger from the Western Union Telegraph Co. will be sent for your BUSINESS LOCAL. Pay him

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For each twenty-five words or less for each time you wish the ad to run, and one cent for each word in addition to twenty-five. We find the finders of values and the losers too. We find servants for homes, clerks and managers for offices and offices for clerks and managers; tenants for rooms and houses and rooms and houses for tenants; a purchaser for that piece of real estate and real estate for that purchaser.

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